



Paris, Monday, August 1, 1994



No. 34,655

How Serbs' 'Ethnic Cleansing' Turned to Mass Murder

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

VLASENICA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — There were, according to the 1991 Yugoslav census, 18,699 Muslims living in and around this eastern Bosnian mining town. Dead now, or dispersed, there have all gone. Their fate was determined in a Serbian concentration camp concealed in a pine-clad valley about a mile from the city center. A former military depot surrounded by barbed wire, it is called Susica.

Although the camp is closed, the road to it is still barred and guarded, and a sign at the entrance to Vlasenica says, "Any loitering by foreigners is forbidden." The reason is simple: Susica hides terrible secrets about the Serbian slaughter and eviction of Muslims in Bosnia.

But now a Bosnian Serb, who was a guard at the camp and eventually fled Vlasenica, has provided for

the first time, an insider's detailed account of the process of eviction and slaughter that "cleansed" Vlasenica of its Muslims.

The guard, Pero Popovic, 36, was interviewed three times by The New York Times and clearly recognized snapshots of former Muslim prisoners of Susica. Later, he was interrogated by investigators preparing

First of two articles

for Yugoslav war-crimes trials in The Hague. Convicted of his credibility, they have recommended that he be granted political asylum.

Mr. Popovic's account was corroborated by the convergent recollections of dozens of Susica survivors who now live as refugees and who provided the photos Mr. Popovic later viewed.

Mr. Popovic estimated that on the basis of individ-

ual and mass executions he personally witnessed, close to 3,000 Muslims from around Vlasenica lost their lives at Susica after the Bosnian war began in April 1992. "In all, about 3,000 were killed," he said. Those that survived lost their homes and possessions.

The existence of the camps — including Susica — has been known since August 1992, when, four months after the war began, the Omarska and Kerec camps near Prijedor and Banja Luka were uncovered. Yet, doubts have remained over the extent of mass executions of Muslims, the degree of central decision-making in the operation and the reliability of often anonymous and exclusively Muslim witnesses.

Serbs have insisted that the camps were centers for prisoners of war — that is, combatants rather than civilians.

But the accounts of camp survivors and Mr. Popo-

vic — who is prepared to testify at war-crimes trials — tell a different story and establish these points:

- The intimidation and confinement of Vlasenica's Muslim civilians was instigated by a unit of the Yugoslav Army, based in the northern Serbian town of Novi Sad. Ultimate command of the Susica camp rested throughout with Major Mile Jacimovic, an officer in the Yugoslav Army in the town of Plevje in the Sandzak area of the rump Yugoslav state. Mr. Popovic said. The role suggests the degree to which the "ethnic cleansing" of Bosnia's Muslims was coordinated by the Yugoslav Army and Serbian authorities in Belgrade, contradicting Belgrade's repeated claims that the Bosnian war has been an affair solely of the Bosnian Serbs.

• From the time Susica opened on June 2, 1992.

See CAMP, Page 5

UN Votes Yes On Invading Haiti, but Sets No Deadline

Council Leaves Timing To Clinton as Pressure Mounts on Cédras Junta

By Julia Preston
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council on Sunday authorized the United States to lead a multinational invasion to drive out the military rulers of Haiti and restore the country's exiled president.

The resolution authorizing the use of force passed by a vote of 12 to 0, with China and Brazil abstaining. The 15th member, Rwanda, was not in attendance because of its domestic problems.

By securing UN blessing for the first time for an armed intervention in the Western hemisphere, the Clinton administration demonstrated that it has global support to oust the military leaders, raising to the maximum the pressure on them to step aside.

The Security Council resolution sets no deadline for U.S. forces to launch an intervention, leaving the timing up to President Bill Clinton. U.S. officials said no action was imminent.

But in practice the administration now has no further diplomatic options. If the Haitian commanders do not leave in the near term, Mr. Clinton will have to use military force or risk severely harming American credibility.

In a televised interview Sunday before the vote, the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, said the resolution represented "a final call" to the Haitian junta to leave or be removed.

She said the message to General Raoul Cédras, Haiti's armed forces commander, and other top officers was: "You can depart voluntarily and soon, or you can depart involuntarily and soon. The sun is setting on your ruthless ambition."

Mrs. Albright said the United States was "prepared to organize and lead" an invasion force.

"We seek — and anticipate — that others will join," she said.

"We hope that the current military leaders will depart voluntarily and that the military force will not be opposed," she added. "But this resolution authorizes action whether or not our hopes are realized."

The resolution authorizes the United States to raise a multinational force to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership and "establish and maintain a secure and stable environment."

U.S. diplomats apparently managed to overcome reluctance from Haiti's exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as well as the opposition of most countries in Latin America, which are mindful of the long history of armed U.S. intrusions in their region. This uneasiness prompted Brazil's abstention.

Father Aristide backed the measure with his strongest endorsement to date for

See HAITI, Page 5



U.S. soldiers disembarking Sunday from an air force C-5 Galaxy at Kigali airport, Rwanda, to set up a command-and-control element to run relief operations.

Peaceful Role Is Stressed as U.S. Reopens Kigali Airport

By Steve Vogel
Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — As U.S. military forces reopened operations at the Kigali airport, Prime Minister Faustin Twagirayezu joined U.S. officials Sunday in trying to calm concern that the U.S. humanitarian mission would deteriorate into another Somalia.

"We have to assure the Americans that this operation has nothing to do with what

happened in Somalia," Mr. Twagirayezu, who took office two weeks ago following the Rwanda Patriotic Front's defeat of the Hutu government, said during a joint press conference with visiting Defense Secretary William J. Perry.

Mr. Perry and other U.S. officials continued to emphasize that the U.S. mission in Rwanda was strictly humanitarian.

The defense secretary also implied in his comments that the American involvement

could be seen as an effort to beat what might be called the Somalia syndrome, or a wariness that such relief operations might deteriorate into the combat that erupted on the streets of Mogadishu and claimed more than a dozen American lives.

"This is a very important mission to the future of where we go as a nation," Mr. Perry said.

"There are two schools of thought in the U.S. Congress, one that perhaps we should

be more isolationist and not involve ourselves in operations of this nature, and those of us who feel as leader of the free world we should be involved," Mr. Perry said.

Only hours before the two men spoke, a U.S. Air Force C-5 Galaxy landed at the Kigali airport early Sunday carrying a command-and-control element to run airport operations, along with forklifts and

See RWANDA, Page 5

Berlusconi Business Plan Fails to Convince Coalition

Reuters

ROME — Cracks resurfaced within Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's wobbly coalition Sunday when his two major political partners disagreed over the media tycoon's plan to distance himself from his business empire.

The Northern League, the largest partner in Italy's tripartite government, scorned the idea of setting up a special committee to oversee Mr. Berlusconi's \$7 billion a year Fininvest empire.

"The idea just doesn't stand up," the head of the League, Umberto Bossi, said in a television interview.

Mr. Berlusconi's other main ally, the neo-fascist National Alliance, said Parliament should be left to decide whether Mr. Berlusconi's plan was acceptable.

"As in all other matters, Parliament must decide," the leader of the National Alliance, Gianfranco Fini, said.

Mr. Berlusconi announced the plan on Friday after a week of sharp criticism over the handling of a corruption inquiry that has implicated Fininvest and led to the arrest of his younger brother, Paolo.

Failure to get it approved would be widely seen as a further blow to Mr. Berlusconi's credibility, which has already suffered from a bruising political defeat this month.

It first ran into trouble when President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro said he could probably not serve as one of the institutional figures to appoint the special committee members.

Newsstand Prices

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF Luxembourg 40 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF Morocco 12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA Qatar 11.20 FF
Egypt	E.P. 5,000 Reunion 11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Gabon	760 CFA Senegal 9.00 CFA
Greece	300 Dr. Spain 200 PTAS
Italy	2,400 Lira Tunisia 1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA Turkey 35,000
Jordan	1,10 U.A.E. 8.50 Dinar
Lebanon	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10



A LESS THAN GRAND PRIX — Flames engulfed the Dutch driver Jos Verstappen and his Benetton-Ford race car, as it was being refueled during Sunday's German Grand Prix. With crashes at the starting line and the first turn having already reduced the field to 15 cars, Gerhard Berger gave Ferrari its first victory in nearly four years. Page 12.

Kiosk

Pledge by Rabin On Jerusalem

TABA, Egypt (AFP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin confirmed on Sunday Israel's commitment to negotiate Jerusalem's future with the Palestine Liberation Organization in accordance with the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles.

"It will be done, in accordance with the DOP, not later than two years after the implementation of the Gaza-Jericho accord," he said. But he also insisted that "Jerusalem must remain unified under the sovereignty of Israel."

Mr. Rabin's comments came after the PLO objected to Israel's peace declaration with Jordan in Washington last week, which said that Israel gave "high priority to the Jordanian historic role" regarding Muslim shrines in Jerusalem. Mubarak fails to budge Assad. Page 5

Books

Page 3.

Crossword

Page 14.

Weather

Page 14.

A Spanish Feminist Leads the Battle Against National Machismo

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MADRID — It would never have happened on Franco's watch, but in the Spain of today it was hardly shocking for a new-car advertisement to be illustrated by a photograph of a young woman in a short skirt revealing a provocative glimpse of underwear.

After all, as far back as the late 1970s, the sale of pornographic material on newsstands was open proof that the dictatorship was over. And even today, the sexual dalliances of the rich and famous still provide the main fodder for gossip magazines with huge readerships.

But if the revolt against puritanism was long justified as a celebration of freedom, Cristina Alberdi, the feminist who is now minister of social

affairs, believes it has gone too far. And, at the risk of being accused of censorship, she is calling a halt to excesses.

Asserting that exploitation of the image of women is one more form of repression, she said the suggestive car advertisement was a typical example of "subliminal discriminatory advertising." And after she threatened legal action, the advertisement was withdrawn.

More recently, when a photograph of the belly of a pregnant woman was used to publicize a magazine's imminent relaunch, the government's Institute of Women protested that it was demeaning to women. This campaign was also canceled.

Cristina Alberdi, a 48-year-old Socialist and lawyer, was delighted. As a cabinet minister, she wants to make her mark, not only by eliminating titillating or

offensive advertising, but also, more ambitiously, by setting in motion a second women's revolution in Spain.

"There have been other women ministers, but none from the feminist movement," she said. "This is very important because it means there is willingness to give priority to women's issues. In the cabinet, we act collectively, but now I can raise how our decisions affect women."

In truth, much has been achieved since the days of Franco, who died in 1975 after 36 years as Spain's absolute ruler. Once brought up to be wives and mothers, women now routinely study, work, go out at night without men as escorts and take part in politics.

Discrimination on the basis of sex is illegal and, today, women represent more than half the country's

university students and are more present than ever in public life.

"It's remarkable that such a rapid change in the role of women should have been so easily accepted in a country with a deep tradition of machismo," she said. But women have still not achieved true equality, she said, "and that's our objective."

As minister of social affairs, she has identified three areas as priorities — to give women equal opportunity in the workplace, to gain access for women to positions of responsibility in government and society as a whole, and to combat stereotyping by creating new female role models.

At present, two out of three jobs are held by men. See SPAIN, Page 5

Accept the Peace Plan, Serbia's Leader Tells Bosnia Serbs

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina — President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia on Sunday demanded that Bosnian Serbian forces reverse their rejection of an international peace plan to end Europe's bloodiest conflict since World War II.

In a statement released by the Tanjug news agency and a Belgrade-based daily, the man widely blamed for triggering the war said, "Commitment to peace is in the interest of the entire Serbian nation."

He added that "this means the proposal of the international community must be accepted."

Mr. Milosevic called on the international community to lift its economic sanctions against Yugoslavia and warned Bosnian Serbs that his people were running out of patience supporting them.

It was unclear what motives Mr. Milosevic might have had in making the remarks or what his capacity might be to influence events in Pale, the mountain redoubt of Bosnian Serbian forces, 16 kilometers (10 miles) from the center of Sarajevo.

The Bosnian Serbian government huddled in meetings throughout the day and no statements were made.

The president's comments were published a day after the United States, three West European allies and Russia agreed to tighten economic sanctions against Yugoslavia but stopped short of stronger measures to persuade Serbian separatists to accept the peace plan. The plan would divide Bosnia roughly equally between a federation of Muslims and Croats and a Serbian-controlled government.

The Serbs, who now control 72 percent of Bosnia, would have to surrender a little less than one-third of what they hold to the Muslim-Croatian federation.

Some Western analysts said Mr. Milosevic's move reflected a rift between the Serbian president and two potential political rivals, the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, and his popular military commander, General Ratko Mladic.

Others, however, cautioned that Mr. Milosevic could be saying one thing and doing another, and that talk of a potential

coalition with Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic could easily mask collusion.

Only if the Serbian president backs up his demands with action, such as shutting off or reducing the substantial logistical support he gives the Bosnian Serbian Army, could his position be taken seriously.

At the moment, his position appears designed to appeal to people in Serbia exhausted by the international economic embargo and to the international community, which views the Serbian president as the premier power player in the region.

"A demand for even greater sacrifices on the part of the citizens of federal Yugoslavia and

the entire Serbian people cannot be defended," he said in the statement.

He added that "no one has the right" to reject peace.

Over the last 10 days, the Bosnian Serbs have twice rejected the peace plan while the Federation of Croats and Muslims accepted it unconditionally.

On Sunday, Alija Izetbegovic, president of the mostly Muslim government, reiterated his support for the plan, although he accused the international community of "dangerous indecisiveness" for putting off a decision to adopt stricter punishments against the Bosnian Serbs.

The Bosnian Serbs snubbed

the peace plan and threatened to cut off communication with the five-nation Contact Group that put together the proposal because they said the plan denies them international recognition as a separate state. In addition, the Serbs have demanded access to the Adriatic sea and other changes.

Mr. Milosevic countered to support of Serbian military activity in Bosnia that prompted the United Nations to impose a trade embargo against rump Yugoslavia, comprising Serbia and Montenegro, in May 1992.

The embargo has been tightened on several occasions in the past but still leaves because the countries surrounding Yugoslavia need it as a trading partner to survive.

Mr. Milosevic added that the decision whether to accept the peace plan must be based on the answer to the key question: "What is the greatest national interest at this moment? It is peace."

The West blamed Mr. Milosevic for starting the war in Bosnia and Croatia. It was his support of Serbian military activity in Bosnia that prompted the United Nations to impose a trade embargo against rump Yugoslavia, comprising Serbia and Montenegro, in May 1992.

The embargo has been tightened on several occasions in the past but still leaves because the countries surrounding Yugoslavia need it as a trading partner to survive.

WORLD BRIEFS

High Level China-Taiwan Talks Set

TAIPEI (AP) — Taiwan and China on Sunday agreed to hold their highest level meeting since the end of the civil war in 1949, officials said, as protesters threatened to disrupt the arrival of a senior Chinese delegate here later this week.

Senior officials from the two sides will meet, probably within two weeks, in what will be the first such encounter allowed by the strongly anti-Communist Taiwan authorities. Huang Kun-huei, chairman of Taiwan's cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council, has agreed to meet Tang Shuei, vice chairman of Beijing's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait. Mr. Tang is also a senior Taiwan affairs official of China's State Council.

The breakthrough was made during a fifth round of unofficial talks between Taiwan and Chinese representatives. These talks have seen bitter protests by demonstrators who consider the contacts as a new step to reunification with China. Taiwan has banned direct official contact with Beijing since the defeat of the nationalist government in 1949.

The confidential records, which could document Diana's alleged suicidal tendencies and her battle with the eating disorder bulimia, would cause deep embarrassment if they were made public, said the reports in two tabloids.

The loss of the sensitive computer files would mark another serious breach of privacy for the royal family, whose mystique has been torn to shreds by telephone bugging and long-lens photo snooping. Police confirmed they were investigating a burglary at consulting rooms in Harley Street where the royal therapist, Roderick Lane, is based.

10 Neo-Nazis Questioned in Germany

ERFURT, Germany (Reuters) — Ten neo-Nazis were released Sunday after being questioned about suspicions that they had given the banned Hitler salute at a secretive summer camp, a police spokesman said.

He said the suspects, members of a rightist extremist group, were released because a prosecutor had decided not to issue warrants. The investigation continued, however, after the police found ammunition in the home of one of the suspects.

A Thuringia state official said Saturday that the group had been carrying out "military exercises" at the camp in a forest near Weimar and that villagers nearby had alerted the authorities.

Jailed Nuclear Smuggler Offers Deal

HAMBURG (AP) — Adolf Jake, a 52-year-old businessman jailed for nuclear smuggling, has offered to turn over about 60 grams (two ounces) of weapons-grade plutonium if prosecutors treat him leniently, a news magazine reported Saturday. Mr. Jake told the chancellor's office that the plutonium not enough to make a bomb but enough to poison thousands of people, was hidden in Switzerland, Der Spiegel magazine reported.

During a search of Mr. Jake's home on May 10, the police discovered six grams — about a fifth of an ounce — of exceptionally pure plutonium-239 that was traced to Russia.

The newspaper Welt am Sonntag reported that a Bulgarian who represents a German industrial firm, Sofia had obtained the plutonium for Mr. Jake and offered to get more for a Welt reporter posing as a potential client on the telephone.

Independent Joins British Price War

LONDON (Reuters) — A vicious newspaper price war heated up in Britain on Sunday when The Independent, losing a circulation battle, slashed its cover price. The publishers announced a temporary 20 pence (31 cents) cut to 30 pence starting Monday in an attempt to keep pace with cost-cutting rivals. The paper did not say how long the price cut would last.

The Independent is being squeezed out of the so-called quality market in a battle between Rupert Murdoch, who owns The Times, and Conrad Black, owner of The Daily Telegraph.

The Times kicked off the war by cutting its cover price to 30 pence. When The Daily Telegraph matched the price, The Times cut again to 20 pence.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Flights Disrupted in Southern France

PARIS (AP) — Holiday travelers waited hours for flights over southern France on Sunday as air traffic controllers in the region refused to work overtime in a fingerling job protest.

Controllers in Aix-en-Provence, who went on strike last weekend to demand more staff and retirement benefits, stuck to their regular 52-hour weeks despite the beginning of the August vacation crunch. Delays of up to 2½ hours were reported for flights from airports in Nice, Marseille and Corsica.

The Aix-en-Provence center is a control point for hundreds of planes a day flying between northern Europe and holiday destinations in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Tunisia.

The Media Lee Americas luxury hotel has opened at the Cuban beach resort of Varadero. (Reuters)

Vietnam Railways plans to upgrade services in order to attract more foreign tourists and is negotiating with Orient Express PLC to operate a luxury train between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, the official Vietnam Investment Review reported. (AP)

A German tourist was shot and killed at a campsite at Calanque, Corsica, and at least seven German and Austrian tourists were robbed overnight in two separate incidents at other campsites on the island, the police said Sunday. (AP)

Pubs in England and Wales may soon be allowed to stay open Sunday afternoon, the Sunday Telegraph reported. The newspaper said the Home Office was preparing a bill, probably for the next parliamentary session, to eliminate the requirement for closing from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. on Sunday. (AP)

Police helicopters patrolled over many highways in Italy during the weekend after a rash of car stonings around the country. Dozens of such incidents occurred in the last week, including at least three in northern Italy on Saturday. Several motorists have suffered injuries from broken glass. (AP)

Thousands of passengers at London's Gatwick airport experienced delays Sunday after an airplane burst a tire on takeoff, blocking the runway. About 40 inbound flights were diverted to other London and regional airports. (Reuters)

Authorities in Tel Aviv urged people to stay at home and indoors Sunday as the temperature rose to 44 degrees centigrade (111 degrees Fahrenheit) in a heat wave that was expected to last four days. (AP, Reuters)

Embargo on Serbia Frays in Macedonia UN Troops Watch Lively Trade

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

TABANOVCE, Macedonia — "I understand what's going on," said Sergeant Scott Culver, as he gazed down from the small U.S. Army camp here at a long line of trucks waiting to cross the border into Serbia. "You don't need a Ph.D. for that."

The diplomat noted that 80 percent of Macedonia's trade used to be with other lands of the former Yugoslavia.

Already one-third of the Macedonian work force is unemployed, and salaries have not been paid for close to two months in several state-owned enterprises.

But if the economic difficulties of Macedonia are real, so too is the damage that its trade with Serbia does to the effectiveness of the UN sanctions. The Serbian economy, collapsing beneath hyperinflation late last year, has stabilized as goods have begun to pour in.

Indeed, at a time when the United Nations is threatening even stricter sanctions if the Bosnian Serbs continue to reject an international peace plan, the scene at the Macedonian border makes a mockery of such threats.

The Bosnian Serbs are well aware of the gap between announced international policy and the reality of the situation along the borders, a gap that has yawned since the beginning of the Bosnian war in 1992.

Moreover, it is clear that by adopting a moderate course with Greece, the United States is acquiescing in a Greek border policy that virtually obliges Macedonia to trade with Serbia. Even though it has recognized Macedonia, the Clinton administration has declined to send an ambassador to Skopje.

The bizarre scene at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

The "bizarre scene" at this shabby border crossing underscores the complexity of U.S. policy toward the former Yugoslavia. Committed to the stability of Macedonia — the most southern of the former Yugoslav republics — the administration has dispatched the battalion as part of a UN force.

But that very stability depends in part on turning a blind eye to Macedonia's growing trade with Serbia, one of the few economic outlets for this landlocked country whose southern border has been sealed to trade by the Greek government.

It's not my job to wonder why," Sergeant Culver said. "If I'm told to count it, I count it."

THE AMERICAS / DID YOU SAY \$5 MILLION?

Simpson's Legal Bills? Net Worth's the Limit

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — How much will O. J. Simpson have to pay for his ever-expanding defense team of lawyers, investigators and experts? Many outside lawyers answer with a question of their own: How much money does he have?

"A defense like this will cost your net worth — whatever it is, they'll take it," said John Shepard Wiley, a professor of law at the University of California at Los Angeles. "I'm just staggered at the number of lawyers and scientists and investigators that are being daily added to the team."

"One high-end guess comes from Robert A. Pugsley, a professor of criminal law at Southwestern University Law School in Los Angeles, who said: 'When you add in everything — the investigators, all the lawyers, the pathologists, the experts, the transportation and travel, the whole kit and caboodle — I think a first trial

lasting through the end of this calendar year could come to about \$5 million.'

As the Simpson case unfolds on television, it is providing a nationwide seminar on the workings of a murder trial. But experts caution that most felony defendants are poor and that the trial of a typical defendant, with far less to spend, would look very different.

In Mr. Simpson's case, 10 lawyers have so far appeared publicly or signed legal briefs for him. But most people accused of murder could not afford even one of Mr. Simpson's lawyers. In general, such defendants are represented by public defenders or court-appointed lawyers, who put in an average of only 500 to 750 hours on a case, said Robert Spangenberg, who heads the Spangenberg Group, a private criminal justice research group.

"The average hourly fee for court-appointed lawyers around the country in death-penalty cases is \$50

an hour, and there are severe restrictions in some states like Alabama, where the maximum fee is set by statute at \$1,000," he said.

At the time of Mr. Simpson's divorce in 1992, he was estimated in court papers to be worth \$10.8 million and to be earning \$730,000 to \$1 million a year in endorsements and broadcasting fees. His home in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles, for example, is estimated to be worth \$5 million.

Mr. Simpson has placed many of his assets, including the Brentwood home and several local hotels and restaurants, in four holding companies. As recently as June 29, he consolidated many of his assets in one of these companies, Pigskins Inc., apparently to protect them from any civil suit against him.

It is not uncommon for lawyers to be paid in property — a yacht or a private airplane — and some Los Angeles lawyers say Mr. Simpson's house, or his expensive cars, could be part of a fee arrangement.

Abortion Confrontation: Preacher Versus Physician

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

PENSACOLA, Florida — Paul Jennings Hill preached, but until Friday, the police say, did not practice. One of the two persons he is accused of killing, Dr. John Bayard Britton, practiced but did not preach.

These two very different men came together outside the Pensacola Ladies Center where, the police say, Mr. Hill fired at least three shots from a 12-gauge shotgun just before Dr. Britton was to go inside and perform his regular rounds at the abortion clinic.

Mr. Hill was ordered held without bail in connection with the killing of Dr. Britton and a volunteer escort, James Herman Barrett, and the wounding of Mr. Barrett's wife, a nurse.

For the former Presbyterian minister, the shootings were chillingly consistent with a religious theory he had been expounding, loudly and publicly, for months, to anyone who would listen.

"If we can use force to defend our children, why shouldn't we do so for our unborn children?" Mr. Hill, 40, asked in March when he appeared on a television talk show. He repeatedly said killing an abortionist would be homicide, but biblically justified homicide.

The director of the Pensacola clinic asked the FBI to arrest Mr. Hill four weeks ago, but federal attorneys declined to prosecute, Reuters reported Sunday, quoting the FBI.

[George Wisnovsky, a spokesman for the agency in Jacksonville, Florida, co-confirmed a published report that the director of the Ladies Center had asked the agency to arrest Mr. Hill under a new federal act intended to protect abortion clinics. The director, Linda Taggart, told the FBI



Paul Hill, accused of the slayings of a doctor and an escort at an abortion clinic, being arraigned in Pensacola, Florida.

Steve Masyk/Reuters

that Mr. Hill had been screaming through the clinic windows.

[Mr. Wisnovsky said the results of an FBI investigation were given to the U.S. Attorney's office, which "did not authorize the arrest or prosecution of Mr. Hill for that situation."]

While Mr. Hill insisted that it was not God's will that he himself take such an action, he kept preaching the "message" for so long that friends said it would not be surprising if he had acted on it.

"He simply carried out his theology," said Roy McMillan, a friend of Mr. Hill's and the

executive director of the Christian Action Group in Jackson, Mississippi. "He said, this is not wrong to do, so consequently, when he did it, he said, this is right to do it."

Dr. Britton's role in the national struggle over abortion rights was more complex. The 69-year-old doctor would tell anyone who asked him he personally thought abortion was wrong, and his demeanor as he performed the operation was ambivalent.

He told one patient that the fetus was about to remove what was "about as big as a softball," and he almost taunted her for looking away so "you won't know how dreadful it is," according to Tom Junod, a reporter who wrote a profile of Dr. Britton for GQ magazine.

The doctor also turned several women away, telling them to think further about whether they wanted an abortion and to come back the following week if the answer was really yes.

Dr. Britton spent much of his earlier practice delivering babies. He increasingly turned to providing abortion services after he had been disciplined

a nice, round softball" and he was turned away by state medical authorities.

Despite his own feelings about abortion, he had nothing but wrath for anti-abortion protesters, and believed women should be allowed to exercise their legal right to it.

Dr. Britton also had the courage to ignore death threats and to come to Pensacola and perform abortions after the physician who previously did so, Dr. David Gumm, was himself shot and killed outside another clinic here 15 months ago.

In opening statements by Republicans and Democrats at Senate Banking Committee hearings on the Whitewater affair, it was clear that the larger focus of the hearings would be on Mr. Altman.

Of particular concern is Mr. Altman's role as acting head of the Resolution Trust Corp., the regulatory agency managing the savings and loan bailout.

Under Republican questioning before the Senate Banking Committee on Feb. 24, Mr. Altman first disclosed that the White House and Treasury Department had discussed an investigation into Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, a failed Arkansas savings and loan owned by James B. McDougal, the Clinton's partner in the Whitewater Development Co.

But he said there had been only one discussion, on Feb. 2, and that it had involved a purely procedural matter, which he also discussed with members of Congress.

He has since amended his testimony several times to acknowledge other discussions.

But other Treasury and White House officials have provided accounts of the meetings that conflict with Mr. Altman's versions, and the Republicans seized upon the discrepancies to puzzle him Friday.

U.S. Embassy officials said they hoped to obtain permission from the military government for charter flights that would take those refugees to the United States.

Also left behind are a large group of foreigners. Diplomats here estimate that about 3,000 Americans, 2,000 Canadians and 1,500 Britons are in the country, most of them residents who remain willingly.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

As the deadline for the suspension of service approached, plane reservations became a coveted black market item, trading for more than 10 times their face value.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old son, "I don't know what to do now," Mrs. Brumache, 31, said, clearly stunned after being turned away at the terminal entrance by an Air France ticket agent.

On Wednesday's flight, U.S. Brumache, who was planning to fly to Cayenne, French Guiana, to join her husband and year-old

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Lost in the Bosnian Skies

The latest product of the "contact group" on Bosnia — the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany — is woefully deficient, verging on shameful. The five had consumed solemn months writing a peace plan, and offered it on a take-it-or-leave-it basis to the Bosnian parties. The Muslims and Croats said yes, the Serbs effectively said no. Summoned to Geneva to respond to the Bosnian Serbs' defiance, the five foreign ministers hemmed and hewed and said all this was most unfortunate and the UN Security Council ought to tighten sanctions and the like. But who thinks anything effective will be done?

It is not that the recommendations of the foreign ministers, and the allies' countless earlier recommendations, resolutions and decisions have no merit. It is that they are put into effect flabbily and incompletely. A test of wills has been going on for more than two years between the Bosnian Serbs and the company of nations trying to limit their depredations. The Serbs have won almost continuously.

By way of preparation for this latest meeting in Geneva, for instance, Bosnian Serbian forces renewed attacks on Muslim enclaves, supply routes and UN peace-keepers, shooting at a relief plane and contemptuously killing a British soldier. To the ministers hovering at Geneva,

va, however, that made no evident difference. They seemed more concerned to maintain consensus and avoid further strain among themselves, for reasons with little bearing on Bosnia, than to deal with the situation at hand.

It is a bad joke to think that there ought to be a new Security Council resolution. At this late point in Bosnia's agony, enforcement of the old ones is all that is required. It was not so many months ago that the Clinton administration was inviting broad congratulation for its part in wielding military power to lift the sieges of Sarajevo and Gorazde. Well, the Bosnian Serbs are starting to shoot at and strangle Sarajevo and Gorazde again.

Why are NATO aircraft not already in the sky performing the limited but useful defense missions that they are already qualified and authorized to conduct? We are not talking about World War III. We are talking about local operations long ago vetted, approved and planned by foreign governments and international bodies. We are speaking of the limited and precise application of power for the purpose of protecting victims of Serbian aggression and then of reclaiming a piece — a very small piece — of the credibility and respect that the international "community" has already and irretrievably lost in Bosnia.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

American Help for Rwanda

Massacres. Civil war. Inflammatory broadcasts. Panic. And now, disease and more death. The horrors that Rwandans have inflicted on other Rwandans this year challenge comprehension.

Militias of the Hutu majority brutally butchered hundreds of thousands of their Tutsi compatriots during the spring. Tutsi-led rebels raced to take over the country and halt the slaughter. Radio broadcasts by Hutu hate-mongers panicked millions of Hutu villagers into fleeing their homes in terror that they would be killed. More than a million refugees now languish in cholera-infested camps in Zaire.

This huge and hasty exodus has overwhelmed private relief agencies and the United Nations. French troops have provided some help, but their role is limited by France's unsavory history of support for Hutu fighters. Perhaps only one organization in the world has the logistical capacity and the skills to provide enough clean water, food and medicine to those who desperately need it in time to make a difference — the armed forces of the United States.

In one week, operating out of Entebbe, Uganda, and Goma, Zaire, American troops have made a vital contribution, especially by providing clean water, the best weapon against cholera. Still, the dying continues. For lack of trucks, much of the clean water produced in the first days of the operation did not get where it was most needed. These logistical bottlenecks cost lives and frustrate relief workers and soldiers alike.

President Bill Clinton now wants to do more. On Friday, he asked for an additional \$320 million in emergency relief aid. And Secretary of Defense William Perry is looking into the possibility of opening a new base for U.S. humanitarian operations inside Rwanda, in the capital city of Kigali. That could have the salutary effect

of inducing refugees to return home, where they would be better off if their safety can be reasonably assured.

Mr. Clinton does right in responding to this urgent humanitarian need. Relief is different from peacekeeping. Despite the apparent victory of rebel forces, Rwanda remains a turbulent place. If U.S. forces actually do enter the country, it will be necessary to protect them from being inadvertently drawn into civil conflict. While the acting government in Kigali is reportedly ready to welcome U.S. forces, Washington must make sure that if those forces venture elsewhere in the country local commanders will be equally welcoming.

With a backward glance at the Somalia fiasco, where humanitarian relief turned into combat with local warlords, the president pledges that this time there will be no "mission creep." Congress would do well to reinforce that pledge with a resolution calling for the president to seek new authority if he wishes to broaden the mission beyond purely humanitarian activities.

Some critics argue that the United States should have moved to stop the genocide in Rwanda soon after it began in April. But that would have taken large-scale unilateral intervention and led to direct U.S. involvement in the Rwandan civil conflict. With no vital American interests at stake, the president understandably held back.

Effective international peacekeeping can only come after some kind of internal peace is established. When that moment arrives in Rwanda, and it could come soon, a predominantly African force under United Nations command seems the wisest approach.

But heading off further humanitarian disaster is a job the U.S. military can do well. The Clinton administration deserves credit both for its earlier prudence and for its present compassion.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Whitewater Damage Control

Last week's Whitewater hearings before the Banking Committee of the House of Representatives numbered the senses. That was the way committee Democrats and the White House planned it. Restricted by rules imposed by the chairman and frustrated by a well-drilled White House defense, Republicans gained very little traction with their charge that the White House and the Treasury Department had conspired to shape a federal investigation into the collapse of an Arkansas savings and loan.

But the administration's own self-portrait was an alarming one. Its main line of defense was to blame the media for all those meetings about what was supposed to be an arm's-length federal investigation into whether funds from Madison Guaranty were illegally funneled into the Whitewater Development Corp. and Bill Clinton's 1984 gubernatorial campaign.

"Almost everything that's involved here ... results from our efforts to respond to queries from the press," said Lloyd Cutler, the White House counsel. But this sudden solicitude for the press, echoed by other witnesses, rings hollow. From early in Mr. Clinton's campaign inquiries about the Whitewater investment have been met with stonewalling and evasion. What was portrayed last week as an exercise in en-

lightenment was in fact yet another exercise in political damage control.

This is a terrible way to govern. What was driving the exercise was the question of the president's political health. The motive was not to inform the public but to restrict information and limit exposure. Deputy Treasury Secretary Roger Altman, who is expected to be the focus of Senate hearings this week, provided a telling glimpse of the White House attitude in a diary entry describing a discussion with Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff about the appointment of a special counsel. He quoted Margaret Williams as saying that "HRC doesn't want [the counsel] poking into 20 years of public life in Arkansas."

Last week, House Democrats cooperated with Mrs. Clinton's desire to draw the veil over the Arkansas years. But they could not prevent the public from getting a glimpse of this administration's unhealth approach to governance. Even Mr. Cutler conceded that there were too many meetings. No matter how innocently it is portrayed, a process that brings departmental and regulatory officials together with the White House political team has historically been an arena for abuse and an invitation to trouble.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Herald Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1887

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Vice President

• WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ART, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

• ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor • RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director • JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director • ROBERT PARRE, Circulation Director, Europe

Direktor de la Publicación: Richard D. Simmons
Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katherine P. Darroch

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel. (33) 46.37.93.00. Fax: (33) 46.37.06.51. Adm. (33) 46.37.12. Internet: IHT@peacock.com
Follow us on Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax (65) 274-1334
Mre. Dir. Asia: Raj D. Kapoor, 51 Gloucester Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. (852) 9222-1188. Fax (852) 9222-1190.
Gen. Mre. German: T. Schäfer, Friedrichstr. 15, 6032 Frankfurt. Tel. (069) 72-67-55. Fax (069) 72-73-10
Gen. Mre. U.S.: Michael Green, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax (212) 753-4705
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. (071) 836-4802. Fax (071) 240-2254.
S. A. on Capital Dr. 1, 100-001 F. RCS Nantes B 7.12012126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
S. A. 1994 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0284-9752

Of the House of Islam and a Structure for Lasting Peace

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — It is disagreeable but necessary to turn from the latest glowing success in Middle East peace — the Jordan-Israel accord — to the dark acts of anti-Jewish terrorism in Argentina, Panama and Britain.

These outrages, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel warns, represent a "wave of extreme Islamic radical terrorist movements." These groups are commanded by pro-Khomeini elements in Iran, wield a global infrastructure and threaten not only Israel but secular Arab leaders and Western interests and beyond.

Not that terrorists can stop or even slow the extension of Middle East peace (Syria is next). But their rage goes past Israel to such other tempting targets as Arab secularism and Western capitalism and culture. They can destabilize unsteady Muslim states and harass steady Western ones.

The Clinton administration agrees with Mr. Rabin in seeing a fateful contest unfolding across the Muslim world. The struggle between forces of moderation and forces of extremism is the context in which the administration now sets Middle East peace.

In a broad swath that in the Carter years

came to be called the "crescent of crisis," the administration hails the new Jordan-Israel accord for filling in a "circle of peace" that pushes out to Pakistan and Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey and beyond.

These are nuances with heavy policy implications.

If Islam, like faiths better known in the West, is a house of many rooms, with only one of those rooms being a home for extremists, then that is one thing. The implication is the one the administration draws: The best way is to close the door on the radicals and invite the others in for engagement and dialogue.

But if Islam is a faith especially vulnerable at this time to a revolt against the modern values and ways of the West, then that is another matter. The difficult implication there is that for the duration, very few people at the fundamentalist or traditionalist end of the spectrum will be favorably inclined to work with the West.

In short, do the sources of extremism lie hidden and virtually inaccessible — deep at the roots of the faith and the culture, as some say? Or do they lie, as Mr. Lake suggests, in "political, economic and social

national security adviser, Anthony Lake, has referred to "regional extremists cloaked in religious garb." This artful phrase hovers at the intersection of diplomatic discretion and political correctness.

These are nuances with heavy policy implications.

If Islam, like faiths better known in the West, is a house of many rooms, with only one of those rooms being a home for extremists, then that is one thing. The implication is the one the administration draws: The best way is to close the door on the radicals and invite the others in for engagement and dialogue.

But if Islam is a faith especially vulnerable at this time to a revolt against the modern values and ways of the West, then that is another matter. The difficult implication there is that for the duration, very few people at the fundamentalist or traditionalist

end of the spectrum will be favorably inclined to work with the West.

These are nuances with heavy policy implications.

If Islam, like faiths better known in the West, is a house of many rooms, with only one of those rooms being a home for extremists, then that is one thing. The implication is the one the administration draws: The best way is to close the door on the radicals and invite the others in for engagement and dialogue.

But if Islam is a faith especially vulnerable at this time to a revolt against the modern values and ways of the West, then that is another matter. The difficult implication there is that for the duration, very few people at the fundamentalist or traditionalist

end of the spectrum will be favorably inclined to work with the West.

It seems unfair. The debate on America's old confrontation with communism is now over. Yet already events are pushing toward a potential collision with Islam. Care and caution are required.

The Washington Post

No, All the Horrible Pictures Are Not Driving Foreign Policy

By Nik Gowing

This is the first of two articles.

In other words, there is no such foundation at the moment. Washington was not alone in its indifference to TV images. Because of commitments to Bosnia, the bigger European nations effectively turned a blind eye to Rwanda. Even the belated French military commitment to Rwanda had little to do with television. It was more a product of President François Mitterrand's complex Socialist maneuverings, designed to bog down French troops in an African quagmire and thus embarrass the conservative government in the months before next year's presidential elections. Meanwhile, three years of war, perhaps 200,000 people killed and 2 million refugees have not produced a strong Western response to the mayhem in the former Yugoslavia.

As early as April and May, we saw virtually identical TV images of bloated bodies bobbing in rivers and 460,000 refugees fleeing across the Rwandan border to Tanzania. One woman was even filmed being hacked to death. In late spring, African specialists at the State Department and National Security Council had detailed scenarios for a looming catastrophe. Efforts to draw attention to their fears were rebuffed at the highest levels.

If TV images had the influence on policy that many assume, there would have been a preemptive or preventive policy response to Rwanda. The United States would not have declined United Nations requests to use the same kind of massive military airift now deployed for Goma to transport African troops who were pledged for a 5,500-strong UN operation. Had those troops been deployed then, they might — just might — have created a momentum to prevent the current calamity.

"We're living in a world where the enemy today is chaos," said Mr. Atwood. "Our foreign policy has to have as its foundation crisis prevention." We're now beginning to see the costs of ignoring crisis prevention," said J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Do not be deceived by the hyperbole we now see in Goma. TV images of the exodus of 1 million people did force a response to a crisis that the leading world powers had ignored. It was, however, a rare response to TV coverage, born as much out

Having interviewed more than 100 diplomatic and military insiders for a research project at the Joan Shorenstein Barone Center at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School, I conclude that the belief that shocking real-time TV coverage of the new generation of ethnic and civil conflicts drives the making of foreign policy is something of a self-perpetuating myth. Usually (but not always) the so-called CNN factor is not what many assume.

"As a source of information for the National Security Council [television] is not that important," said Charles Kupchan, director of the European Affairs desk at the National Security Council until earlier this year. "Gross pictures of suffering in

MAMA...
WE'RE
SUPPOSED
TO GO HOME
NOW...



JOANNA LEE
The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

is unlikely to rise. Prospects for improved living standards will depend increasingly on efforts to stimulate trade and attract quality foreign investment.

While the fast-growing Asian economies, with their large labor forces and expanding markets, have a significant edge over the much smaller and relatively isolated Pacific island states, their successes are more than a matter of size and geography. Asian governments have taken deliberate policy steps to mobilize domestic savings and open their economies to foreign investment.

Some island states will be demurred of commercially viable forests by the turn of the century if rates of exploitation do not slow; others will be irreparably damaged. This will reduce the capacity of the land to support growing populations. It will also cause major environmental problems such as the silting of lagoons and reefs, which will reduce the offshore fish stocks that provide vital food for island countries.

In some South Pacific countries, rampant exploitation of tropical forests by foreign interests has caused serious environmental and social problems.

Some island states will contribute more substantially to economic growth in the South Pacific, for example in small-scale manufacturing, agriculture, fisheries and tourism. Several island countries are well down this path. But there is further potential for business development.

The future still holds promise for the South Pacific. But all countries will have to work to build that future. Problems can be tackled properly only if leaders and peoples of the area commit themselves to the effort.

The story is not all doom and gloom. Policies that will lead to a more sustainable forestry sector are beginning to be applied by some island states. But this will not be easy, given the high reliance on forestry revenue.

Aid to the South Pacific, relatively

This comment was adapted by

from the International Herald Tribune

from a recent speech by Mr. Bilney.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Asian Naval Battle

SHANGHAI — Private despatches have been received here from Tien-tsin announcing that another naval engagement between the Chinese and Japanese squadrons took place yesterday (July 30). The ironclad Chen-Yuen, the largest and most modern vessel in the Chinese navy, was sunk by the Japanese after a hotly contested fight. The Herald in its leader to-day, referring to the Washington rumors, hopes that we will think twice before we accept the position of arbitrator between China and Japan.

1944: A Push onto Guam

PEARL HARBOR — [From our New York edition] Japanese resistance on Guam has collapsed, at least temporarily, and marine and Army forces have swept completely across the island to establish a new line cutting it in half. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced tonight (July 31), while on Timor, the remaining Japanese defenders were compressed into a small pocket. American forces on Guam pivoted on the west coast at a point 1,000 yards beyond Agana Town and established a line across the island.

The Best and Worst of a Bad Show

By Frank Rich

quence of "A Clockwork Orange," and freebase caffeine, White House hearings are a snap.

For those who did not do their

For Rwanda GIs, Parallels With Somalia

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

GOMA, Zaire — After the loss of more than 30 American lives during the U.S. military intervention in Somalia, it seemed unlikely to some that U.S. combat troops would be back in Africa just four months later.

But now, U.S. troops are entering Rwanda. Hovering over the evolving U.S. military role here is the specter of another Somalia and the possibility that U.S. troops could again get sucked into an African quagmire. Juxtaposed are images of a million displaced Rwandans, and the knowledge that the U.S. military has the logistical capability to alleviate some of the pain.

"Whenever you put your troops anywhere, they can be shot at," said Representative Mel Reynolds, Democrat of Illinois here Saturday. "But the alternative is to do nothing."

The surface parallels are striking, which may account for the Clinton administration's cautious approach.

As in Somalia, U.S. troops are entering a war-battered African capital with no infrastructure, with a view to creating a base of support for a faltering relief operation. As in Somalia, the U.S. troops will be operating in support of aid efforts. And as in Somalia, it is uncertain how long the troops will stay.

In Somalia, the goal was to secure Mogadishu's international airport and seaport, to allow relief aid to flow to starving Somalis in the outlying towns.

In Rwanda, the plan is for U.S. soldiers to secure the international airport at Rwanda's capital, Kigali, as a staging area for relief goods and to help encourage Rwandans home.

The goal in Somalia was said to be strictly humanitarian, with U.S. forces not wanting to intervene in clan feuds. The Rwandan operation is labeled similarly.

In Mogadishu, U.S. Marines were greeted as heroes in December 1992 by militant warlords and a grateful populace.

Within weeks, however, the Americans became the targets of Somali snipers, and by February, Marine commanders were complaining that the troops had stayed too long and were taking up the functions of a police force.

The relief operation's commander, Lieutenant General Daniel Schroeder, said after visiting Kigali that people on the streets waved and appeared friendly.

"I did not feel threatened," he said.

Making the comparison more complete is the presence at the

Rwandan border of many of the relief agency and UN officials involved in the early stages of the Somalia operation. Unicef has even brought in six Somalis to help relief efforts here.

These surface parallels — and the disaster that the Somalia mission became — have made the international community timid about Rwanda and other foreign "humanitarian" military ventures. "The Somalia syndrome" is how one UN official here described the world's reluctance to intervene.

The Rwanda operation, however, does differ in several key respects, at least as concerns the planned American involvement.

Perhaps the most important difference is the scale, just a few thousand U.S. troops in Rwanda compared with the more than 20,000 in Somalia.

The troops going to Kigali will be going at the invitation of the government in place, the Rwanda Patriotic Front, which seized Kigali after weeks of heavy fighting. In Somalia, a country still with no government, America's intervention was largely a unilateral affair, although the veteran diplomat Robert B. Oakley later won agreement from leaders of clans and factions.

"If there's a legitimate or recognized government on the ground, it's far different than when you have competing factions," said a Unicef spokesman here who normally works in Mogadishu.

Another difference, he said, is that while U.S. troops in Somalia were entering a violent situation, the fighting in Rwanda seems largely over since the Front declared victory July 18 and set up its own government. Most of those routed had fled across the border here to Zaire.

U.S. officials said several thousand American troops would stay behind in Kigali to join this mission, putting on UN blue berets again as they did in Somalia. But Washington would insist on an American commander. The costs would be paid through the United Nations, with the U.S. share about one-third.

U.N. officials said several thousand American troops would stay behind in Kigali to join this mission, putting on UN blue berets again as they did in Somalia. But Washington would insist on an American commander. The costs would be paid through the United Nations, with the U.S. share about one-third.

In an unusual twist, the council resolution also sets up a force of several dozen international monitors to keep an eye on the U.S.-led assault for the Security Council. This is a concession to Russia, after the council set up similar monitors group in mid-July to scrutinize Russian troops who are on a UN-approved peacekeeping mission in Georgia.

Even though the United Nations is staggering under the burdens of its operations in Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia and 14 other places, the United States moved to extend its reach once again, indicating there remains no other forum for mobilizing concerted multilateral action for crises that no power wants to take on alone.

Mrs. Albright detailed in scalding terms why the United States is at the end of its patience with the officers who overthrew Father Aristide.

"The usurpers now wielding power have brazenly murdered political opponents, they have

shown no respect for human rights, they have gone back on their word, they have created a puppet show and called it a government," she said.



Uth Mochtar/Reuters
A cholera patient being carried by her father into a clinic in the Rwandan town of Rubavu.

RWANDA: Humanitarian Role Stressed as U.S. Reopens Kigali Airport

Continued from Page 1

other equipment needed to unload aircraft. They were the first of a follow-up force to a 15-member advance party that arrived in Kigali on Saturday afternoon.

While much of the city's normal population of 350,000 is dead, missing or in refugee camps, residents are slowly returning to the largely empty city, and an overriding sense of calm pervades.

The arriving Americans have set up camp on the second and third floors of the airport and has encountered no problems, officers and soldiers say.

A 54-member air force team from the 436th Air Lift Wing at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware scrambled to get set up and operating within four hours of landing. Runway lighting was quickly repaired.

"This is a 24-hour-a-day operating airport from this point on," said Mr. Perry, who added that the expanded operations here

would more than double the capacity to deliver relief supplies to Kigali.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, also visiting Kigali on Sunday, said the increasing capability to deliver relief goods to the Rwandan refugees was "quite positive, especially with the U.S. military coming in to deal with airdrop." But at the same time, he said, it is far from adequate."

Mr. Twagirumuguru expressed gratitude for the U.S. relief mission, saying, "We want this operation to be a real success."

He reiterated pledges from the Rwandan government that returning refugees would be safe from reprisals.

"We are not going to get into a trap of revenge, retribution or reprisal," Mr. Twagirumuguru said, but he said those responsible for war crimes would be put on trial.

The caution with which the United States is entering Rwanda was immediately evident. Although Canadian and other

U.N. troops are free to travel in the city without flak jackets or weapons, arriving U.S. airmen were told they would be confined to the airport.

■ Balladur Says French May Stay On

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Sunday that French troops might stay on in a safe zone for refugees in southwest Rwanda beyond the expiry of their U.N. mandate on Aug. 22 to avoid destabilization, Reuters reported from Goma, Zaire.

"We will not withdraw unless we have the feeling that the zone is safe and that it will remain safe after our departure," he told French television after touring the refugee disaster area by helicopter.

However, he said that given the level of world concern about the Rwandan refugee crisis, he could not believe it would be impossible to find 2,000 soldiers to replace French troops who had played a protection role alone for the last two months.

■ Balladur Says French May Stay On

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Sunday that French troops might stay on in a safe zone for refugees in southwest Rwanda beyond the expiry of their U.N. mandate on Aug. 22 to avoid destabilization, Reuters reported from Goma, Zaire.

"We will not withdraw unless we have the feeling that the zone is safe and that it will remain safe after our departure," he told French television after touring the refugee disaster area by helicopter.

However, he said that given the level of world concern about the Rwandan refugee crisis, he could not believe it would be impossible to find 2,000 soldiers to replace French troops who had played a protection role alone for the last two months.

■ Balladur Says French May Stay On

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Sunday that French troops might stay on in a safe zone for refugees in southwest Rwanda beyond the expiry of their U.N. mandate on Aug. 22 to avoid destabilization, Reuters reported from Goma, Zaire.

"We will not withdraw unless we have the feeling that the zone is safe and that it will remain safe after our departure," he told French television after touring the refugee disaster area by helicopter.

However, he said that given the level of world concern about the Rwandan refugee crisis, he could not believe it would be impossible to find 2,000 soldiers to replace French troops who had played a protection role alone for the last two months.

■ Balladur Says French May Stay On

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Sunday that French troops might stay on in a safe zone for refugees in southwest Rwanda beyond the expiry of their U.N. mandate on Aug. 22 to avoid destabilization, Reuters reported from Goma, Zaire.

"We will not withdraw unless we have the feeling that the zone is safe and that it will remain safe after our departure," he told French television after touring the refugee disaster area by helicopter.

However, he said that given the level of world concern about the Rwandan refugee crisis, he could not believe it would be impossible to find 2,000 soldiers to replace French troops who had played a protection role alone for the last two months.

■ Balladur Says French May Stay On

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Sunday that French troops might stay on in a safe zone for refugees in southwest Rwanda beyond the expiry of their U.N. mandate on Aug. 22 to avoid destabilization, Reuters reported from Goma, Zaire.

"We will not withdraw unless we have the feeling that the zone is safe and that it will remain safe after our departure," he told French television after touring the refugee disaster area by helicopter.

However, he said that given the level of world concern about the Rwandan refugee crisis, he could not believe it would be impossible to find 2,000 soldiers to replace French troops who had played a protection role alone for the last two months.

■ Balladur Says French May Stay On

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Sunday that French troops might stay on in a safe zone for refugees in southwest Rwanda beyond the expiry of their U.N. mandate on Aug. 22 to avoid destabilization, Reuters reported from Goma, Zaire.

"We will not withdraw unless we have the feeling that the zone is safe and that it will remain safe after our departure," he told French television after touring the refugee disaster area by helicopter.

However, he said that given the level of world concern about the Rwandan refugee crisis, he could not believe it would be impossible to find 2,000 soldiers to replace French troops who had played a protection role alone for the last two months.

■ Balladur Says French May Stay On

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said on Sunday that French troops might stay on in a safe zone for refugees in southwest Rwanda beyond the expiry of their U.N. mandate on Aug. 22 to avoid destabilization, Reuters reported from Goma, Zaire.

"We will not withdraw unless we have the feeling that the zone is safe and that it will remain safe after our departure," he told French television after touring the refugee disaster area by helicopter.

However, he said that given the level of world concern about the Rwandan refugee crisis, he could not believe it would be impossible to find 2,000 soldiers to replace French troops who had played a protection role alone for the last two months.

HAITI: Action Approved

Continued from Page 1

the U.S. military to usher him back into office, in a letter calling for "prompt and decisive action" to restore democracy. The Haitian constitution barred him from giving more explicit approval for foreign intervention.

Father Aristide's letter was enough to calm Latin American countries. Since he is still the legal president of Haiti, they can argue they are not defending a unilateral U.S. assault, like the 1989 U.S. invasion of Panama, which a majority of them opposed.

The Pentagon has said as many as 15,000 U.S. troops could be used in an intervention. Argentina has confirmed its participation and offered 600 soldiers. Jamaica is considering a small role.

The resolution also lays the groundwork for a 6,000-troop peacekeeping mission under UN command that would take over from the U.S.-led force once order is restored, to remain until February 1996. The peacekeepers would train and reorganize the Haitian Army and police, and monitor national elections late next year.

U.S. officials said several thousand American troops would stay behind in Kigali to join this mission, putting on UN blue berets again as they did in Somalia. But Washington would insist on an American commander. The costs would be paid through the United Nations, with the U.S. share about one-third.

In an unusual twist, the council resolution also sets up a force of several dozen international monitors to keep an eye on the U.S.-led assault for the Security Council. This is a concession to Russia, after the council set up similar monitors group in mid-July to scrutinize Russian troops who are on a UN-approved peacekeeping mission in Georgia.

Even though the United Nations is staggering under the burdens of its operations in Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia and 14 other places, the United States moved to extend its reach once again, indicating there remains no other forum for mobilizing concerted multilateral action for crises that no power wants to take on alone.

Mrs. Albright detailed in scalding terms why the United States is at the end of its patience with the officers who overthrew Father Aristide.

"The usurpers now wielding power have brazenly murdered political opponents, they have

shown no respect for human rights, they have gone back on their word, they have created a puppet show and called it a government," she said.

Syria Unbending On Israeli Peace

Mubarak Reports to Rabin After His Talks With Assad

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

TABA, Egypt — President Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel failed Sunday to signal significant progress in bringing Syria and Israel closer to a peace treaty.

The two leaders, admitting in a news conference that neither of them was a "prophet," said they had no clue of what it would take to persuade President Hafez Assad of Syria to follow the example of Egypt, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan in moving to end the state of beligerency that has existed between the two countries since 1948.

The meeting was set up for Mr. Mubarak to report to Mr. Rabin on the results of his talks earlier in July in Syria. But even before the meeting, several Israeli officials were signaling that they held little hope, largely because they felt that Mr. Mubarak had little influence over the Syrian president.

"The main role President Mubarak sees for himself — and an important role in the Syrian-Israeli process — is to pass on perceptions and not necessarily some sort of specific messages between the two sides," Yossi Beilin, Israel's deputy foreign minister, said.

Mr. Rabin reiterated the need for Syria to move toward direct talks with Israel instead of relying on intermediaries such as Egypt and the United States.

"Syria has to do something in its public diplomacy that will bring the people of Israel the conviction that Syria is eager to bring peace," Mr. Rabin said. "I will give you an example. When President Sadat came to Jerusalem, believe me, he broke all the psychological walls."

He was referring to Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who made a historic visit to Israel in 1977 that led to a peace treaty between the two countries in which Israel returned all Egyptian-occupied lands.

"We haven't seen anything of this kind or on this scale from Syria," Mr. Rabin said.

Speaking of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Mr. Rabin also expressed some skepticism about the performance of the PLO since it obtained limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

Mr. Rabin criticized him and the community of world financial donors that had agreed to finance \$2.4 billion worth of investments there, accusing them of having done very little.

"What worries me for the present is the stalemate, the inability of the donor countries and the PLO to achieve what the donors need to push some \$400 to \$500 million for economic and social development," he said.

He warned that failure to revive the economies of Gaza and other Palestinian regions would translate into a general disappointment with the autonomy agreement signed by the PLO and Israel on May 4 in Cairo.

NAACP Leader Denies Harassment Of Employee and Files Countersuit

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — The NAACP executive director, Benjamin L. Chavis Jr., denied Sunday that he was sexually harassed a former employee and accused the woman in a countersuit of failing to keep her end of an out-of-court agreement.

"The usurpers now wielding power have brazenly murdered political opponents, they have

shown no respect for human rights, they have gone back on their word, they have created a puppet show and called it a government," she said.

Mr. Chavis, head of the National Association of Colored People, and the former worker, Mary E. Stansel, reached their settle-

ment in November 1993. According to court records, Ms. Stansel was to be paid \$50,000 and then six monthly installments of \$5,400.

Under another provision of the agreement, the NAACP was to pay Ms. Stansel \$250,000 if Mr. Chavis could not find another job that paid at least \$80,000 a year. Ms. Stansel said Mr. Chavis reneged on that part and is suing the organization for \$250,

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James Connell

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coupl. %	Price and week	Tenure
Floating Rate Notes					
Banka Nazionale del Lavoro [London]	\$200	1999	0.30	100	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.72. Noncallable. Fees 0.38%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Compagnie Financière de la CIC et de l'Union Européenne	\$100	2001	0.185	100	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations \$10,000. (SocGen Int'l.)
Long-Term Credit Bank	\$120	2004	0.50	101 1/2	Over 6-month Libor. Callable from 1997, when interest rate covers a fixed 10%. Fees 2%. Denominations \$100,000. (LTCB Int'l.)
KfW Int'l Finance	¥30,000	1998	2.30	100	Fixed interest until February 1997; 6-month Libor plus 0.62% thereafter. Fees 1.14%. (Deutsche Europa.)
Merrill Lynch & Co.	¥10,000	1998	2.40	100	Interest paid at 2.40% annual rate on November 1994, March 1995, September 1995, and November 1995. Thereafter, interest will be 0.225% over 6-month Libor. Fees 0.275%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons					
NV Bank Voor Nederlandse Gemeente	DM 750	1999	6 1/2	102 1/2	Reoffered at 99%. Noncallable. Fees 1.14%. (Swiss Bank Corp., Deutsche Bank, Goldman Sachs.)
European Investment Bank	£200	2001	8 1/2	99.293	Reoffered at 98.218. Noncallable. Fees 1.14%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
European Community	ECU 220	2001	7 1/2	100.885	Reoffered at 99.31. Noncallable. Fees 1.14%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Canadian Global Funding Corp.	CS 150	2004	10	100.825	Reoffered at 99.20. Noncallable. Fees 1.14%. (Montreal Bank.)
Ontario Hydro	CS 350	1996	8 1/2	100.996	Reoffered at 99.596. Noncallable. Fees 1.14%. (Montreal Int'l., Scotiabank.)
ABN AMRO Australia	AS 75	1999	5 1/2	101.165	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN AMRO.)
Queensland Treasury Corp.	AS 100	1997	4 1/2	90.669	Noncallable. Fees 1.14%. (Montreal Int'l.)
Robobank Australia	AS 100	1997	8 1/2	101.082	Noncallable. Fees 1.14%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Boehringer Lohesbank Girozentrale	¥30,000	1997	3.30	100% 100.16	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Deutsche Europa.)
European Investment Bank	¥50,000	1997	3.20	100.16	Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l.)
New South Wales Treasury Corp.	¥10,000	1997	3.15	100.20	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Montreal Int'l.)
South Australian Government Financing Authority	¥18,000	1997	3.15	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. (Montreal Int'l.)
Equity-Linked					
Kawasaki Heavy Industries	¥20,000	1998	Open	100	Coupons indexed at 0.8% to 0.425%. Convertible into company's shares at a premium. Fees 2.9%. Terms to be set next week. (Montreal Int'l.)
Parco	¥10,000	1999	0.52	100	Noncallable. Convertible into company's shares at 1.274 yen per share, or 2.9% premium. Fees 2.9%. (Deutsche Singapore Ltd.)

China Budges on Copyrights

Agence France-Presse

BELTING — A senior Chinese official has admitted that weak law enforcement has led to copyright infringements in China, and has announced plans for a nationwide inspection to curb the problem, the official China Daily reported.

State Councillor Song Jian's acknowledgment differed significantly from Beijing's traditionally tough stance in the conflict with the United States over China's alleged failure to protect intellectual property rights.

China has long insisted it was rigorously implementing laws aimed at protecting such rights. Zhang Yueqiao, an official in the Foreign Trade Ministry, said last Wednesday that, "as long as you have evidence, and as long as you follow the legal procedures, we are going to take action."

Mr. Song told a conference here that inspectors would be dispatched nationwide to seek out fake patents and trade marks, concentrating their investigations on the audio, video and computer software sectors.

The China Daily quoted Mr. Song as saying

that piracy had "undermined the authority of law and tarnished the country's international image." He said that proper protection of intellectual property rights was a condition for China's planned re-entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the paper said.

The remarks came as the diplomatic group working on China's re-entry into the world trade body was gathering in Geneva for a crucial round of talks. Beijing's alleged failure to protect intellectual property rights led Washington last month to designate China as a priority foreign country under the U.S. Trade Act's Super 301 provision.

That provision calls for a six-month investigation, with a possible 90-day extension, after which sanctions could be imposed.

Mr. Song said the State Council was now drafting new plans to help protect copyrights and urging local judges to punish violators in accordance with laws passed by the National People's Congress in early July. The laws made some copyright infringements criminal, rather than just civil offenses.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Amsterdam shares continued their three-week-old surge, with the AEX index rising over five points last week to 408.21 from the week before.

Volume was strong, particularly on Friday when it rose to more than 1 billion guilders (\$361 million) as the index gained 2.99 points on the day before.

Shares in publishers VNU and Elsevier dopped against the trend, with VNU closing the week down at 181.90 guilders and Elsevier down 160.50.

Among the gainers, oil group Royal Dutch/Shell rose to 199.40 guilders because of a rising U.S. dollar.

Frankfurt

Frankfurt stock market prices slipped slightly in quiet trading despite bullish business news.

The DAX 30-share index fell 0.17 percent to 2,146.64 points. Volume fell to 33.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$20.8 billion) from 34.7 billion DM the week before.

Automaker BMW announced a 13.7 percent rise in half-year profits, but its shares fell five marks to 867.

Deutsche Bank dropped to 731.50 DM despite a slight rise in six months profits. Commerzbank fell to 337.50 DM.

Hong Kong

International investors pushed the Hong Kong stock market to its highest levels in two months last week, with the Hang Seng Index closing at 9,482.81 points, up 329.82 points, or 3.6 percent, on the week before.

Volume averaged 3.99 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$516 million), up from 3.40 billion the previous week.

Fund managers in Europe and the United States were hoping for brisk returns in Hong Kong amid an otherwise languishing world stock market scene, brokers said.

London

Talk that the Bank of England was about to raise interest rates depressed the London share market last week.

The Financial Times-Stock closed 7.27 points higher at Exchange 100-share index 558.70 points. Dealers said volume was down 32.1 points, or 1 percent from the previous Friday.

A study from British employers warning of rising prices depressed the market, as did the poorly supported £2 billion (\$3 billion) government loan issue.

British Telecom fell to 368 pence after the government indicated it would maintain its block against the group going into cable television. Shares in tobacco and industrial group BAT rose to 442 pence on higher earnings.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues closed the week at 20,449.39 points, down 13.50 points from a week ago.

The Nikkei index fell through 20,000 points in midweek as foreign investors took profits on the strong yen, traders said. The market then bounced back as Japanese fund managers poured money into the under-priced market, they added.

The dispute over the conflict of interests between Mr. Berlusconi's roles as head of government and media tycoon had unsettled the market earlier in the week, as had the detention under house arrest of Mr. Berlusconi's brother Paolo on bribery charges.

Hitachi was down 35 yen to 965 yen and NEC down 60 yen to 1,140 yen. Honda Motor lost 30 yen to 1,730 yen. Nissan Motor dropped 37 yen to 770 yen and Toyota Motor sank 50 yen to 2,120 yen.

Shares in the Paris Bourse last week were supported by solid company performances, with the CAC-40 index ending up 1.64 percent, at 2,074.99 points.

Little support came from the 0.10 point reduction in the Bank of France tender rate.

Shares in entertainments group Euro Disney fell after its latest rights issue. Eurotunel rose to 26.95 French francs on buying from U.S. investors.

Singapore stocks rose over the week as selective bargain hunting dominated trading.

The Straits Times Industrial index gained 7.20 points, to 2,206.42, while the broader-based All-Singapore SES index

Bond Rally Pegged to Easing of Rate Rise Concerns

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — U.S. bonds rose last week and yields dropped to their lowest level since June 23 after a report of lower-than-expected growth eased concern that the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates to subdue inflation.

On Friday, the yield on the benchmark 30-year bond was 7.39 percent, down 17 basis points from the previous Friday. The two-year note yield was 5.98 percent.

U.S. bonds are poised "to go up a lot," said Scott Grannis, chief economist at Western Asset Management, a Pasadena, California, firm with \$12 billion invested in bonds. "Bond yields could be back to 7 percent" by September, he said.

The Commerce Department said the economy grew at an annualized rate of 3.7 percent in the second quarter, below a widely anticipated rate of 3.9 percent.

The U.S. government also lowered its growth figures for previous quarters, to a 3.3 percent rate in the first quarter, down from 3.4 percent, and to 6.8 percent from 7 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993.

Bonds responded by chalking up their best one-day performance in more than a month. Bill and note yields fell even more than bond yields because they are more sensitive to Fed rate changes. The two-year note yield was 5.97 percent, down 22 basis points.

"What's the market's telling you is that Fed probably won't raise rates in August," said Garrit Kono, who manages

\$2 billion of assets for Dreyfus Corp. "I believe that's the reason for the rally."

Yields have been climbing since the Fed raised rates for the first of four times in February. The increase sounded a warning that the economy cannot keep up its brisk expansion without sparking inflation, which can't be avoided at fixed-income investments such as bonds.

The second quarter's economic expansion was largely a function of rising inventories, the Commerce Department said. But the increase "doesn't mean the economy is exploding," because an inventory buildup could be a brake on the economy during the next three months, said James Hale, senior fixed-income strategist at MMS International in San Francisco.

To be sure, not all investors were convinced that the Friday report on economic growth was enough to reassure the Fed that another interest rate increase was not necessary to slow the economy.

"The Fed is still heralding the fact that it is inclined to boost rates," said Dennis Ott, who heads fixed-income investments at Fortis Advisors, a Minneapolis firm with about \$1.6 billion in fixed assets.

In fact, evidence of slower growth means the next rate increase may be 25 basis points, instead of the 50 basis points analysts expected before the report, Mr. Ott said. "Maybe they'll continue to fine-tune it a little bit" by nudging rates upward, he said.

Plan Filed on Macy Merger

By Stephanie Strom
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federated Department Stores Inc. and R. H. Macy & Co. have filed a formal reorganization plan that will get Macy out of bankruptcy protection by merging the two long-time rival retail companies.

In papers filed Friday in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, the companies indicated that they had advanced their target date for getting Macy out of bankruptcy protection to December from January.

The reorganization plan outlines the way Macy's value will be allocated to the company's creditors.

The companies asked Judge Burton R. Lifland, who is presiding over Macy's bankruptcy case, to extend until Aug. 31 the deadline for filing a "disclosure statement," a document that sometimes accompanies the reorganization plan that provides details about financial projections, historical information and future operational plans.

The disclosure statement will offer a glimpse of the way the companies will be combined, although it may not specifically

name the stores that will close or the number of employees who will lose their jobs.

The reorganization plan is of interest primarily to Macy's creditors because it lays out how Federated will pay to settle claims against Macy.

Federated will pay \$392.1 million of cash, \$1,944 billion of new debt, stock in the new combined company valued at about \$1,661 billion and warrants to buy additional stock with an assumed value of about \$125 million.

All Macy's senior creditors are walking away from the bankruptcy with more than 100 cents on every dollar they were owed, and the junior creditors, whose claims are not secured by collateral, received more than many thought they would.

When the companies file the disclosure statement, Judge Lifland will hold a hearing in late September or early October, the companies said. After he approves a plan, creditors will be asked to vote on it by mid-November. Federated's shareholders will have to approve the merger plan during that time.

The boards of the two companies will meet within the next

two weeks to vote on a formal merger agreement, lawyers for Federated said.

David Heiman, the lawyer representing Federated in its bid to merge with Macy, said Friday it was unlikely that any hurdles to the merger would arise.

"The amount of creditor support across the board here for a first filing is very high," he said.

Federated, which operates Bloomingdale's and eight other department store chains, must still satisfy federal and state regulators about antitrust issues raised by the merger, which is marrying two rivals that compete head-to-head in such markets as New York and Atlanta.

Some senior creditors have already started squabbling about the way allocations of value were made. The Asahi Bank Ltd., a Japanese bank, has threatened to file a motion in court next week against Citibank, the lead bank on a slice of debt secured by 10 of Macy's stores.

Asahi contends that Citibank abrogated its agreement with its co-lenders when it sold its claim to Fidelity Investments, the giant mutual fund company that is Macy's largest creditor.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are in class of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	July 29	July 22	Change	United States	July 29	July 22	Change

<tbl_r cells="8" ix="3" max

MONDAY

SPORTS

Berger Wins German Grand Prix As Crashes and Fire Take a Toll

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

HOCKENHEIM, Germany — Gerhard Berger put Ferrari in the victory lane Sunday for the first time in nearly four years, winning a German Grand Prix marred by a pit fire and two crashes, one at the starting line and another at the first corner.

The first knocked out four cars and the second took out seven more in the 26-car field.

International Automobile Federation stewards at Hockenheim placed the blame for the crash at the first corner on Mika Hakkinen of Finland, the McLaren Peugeot driver, and suspended him from the next race, the Hungarian Grand Prix in Budapest on Aug. 14.

No one was seriously hurt in the crashes or the fire on the 12th lap, which occurred in the Benetton pit of Jos Verstappen. But the 22-year-old Dutch driver and three mechanics were taken to a burn clinic near Ludwigshafen for treatment.

Berger's victory, the first for Ferrari since Sept. 30, 1990, at the Spanish Grand Prix, ended

the longest drought for the Italian automaker in its Formula One history.

Ferrari had never before gone more than one season without winning a race.

Berger was a dominating victory, too, as he led from start-to-finish and took the checkered flag 54.779 seconds ahead of the Ligier Renault driven by Olivier Panis of France. His countryman, Eric Bernard, was third in the other Ligier.

"Today we proved what we tried to do and I'm very happy," Berger said.

It was not a happy day for Michael Schumacher. The Formula One standings leader and local favorite was allowed to race at Hockenheim after lodging an appeal Thursday to the FIA. It had imposed a two-race ban on him for temporarily ignoring a black flag at the British Grand Prix on July 10.

Starting fourth on the grid, Schumacher closed on Berger until the 20th lap, when engine trouble forced him to park his Benetton.

He completed the 45 laps

around the 6.82-kilometer (4.21-mile) Hockenheim track in 1 hour, 22 minutes and 37.272 seconds.

For Ferrari it was its 104th triumph in Formula One, tying it with McLaren for the all-time lead among constructors.

The fire was quickly extinguished with Verstappen and four mechanics receiving "minor or mild burns to the upper face," according to an FIA spokesman. Verstappen was to be released later Sunday and three of the injured mechanics were treated and released, the spokesman said.

Ross Brawn, the Benetton technical director, said: "We will hold a thorough investigation into the cause of the fire." It was the ninth Formula One victory for Berger but his first since the 1992 Austrian Grand Prix. That triumph was in a McLaren. The following season, he moved to Ferrari, where his highest finish since had been a third-place in the 1993 Hungarian Grand Prix.

Hill, second in Formula One

standings at the beginning of the race, was forced into a lengthy pit stop that cost him a

lap and he never recovered, crossing the line as the last of eight finishers.

The Sauber team chief, Peter

Sauber, whose cars driven by Andrea de Cesaris of Italy and Heinz-Harald Frentzen of Germany were both involved in the

crashes, said the race should have been stopped.

While it first appeared that the accidents also knocked out

Renzo Vitelli/The Associated Press

Mika Hakkinen reflected on the chain-reaction crash that knocked him and six other drivers out of the race.

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	L	Pct.	GB
New York	33	.58	.62
Baltimore	34	.55	7
Boston	34	.55	13.5
Toronto	40	.47	15.5
Detroit	47	.54	17
Central Division			
Chicago	61	.42	—
Cleveland	57	.47	.55
Indians	57	.47	.55
Minnesota	49	.54	.76
Seattle	47	.55	.61
West Division			
Texas	50	.54	.61
Seattle	42	.55	.41
California	42	.54	.10
Seattle	46	.51	.87
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East Division			
Montreal	44	.58	.67
Atlanta	61	.42	.57
Philadelphia	53	.53	.49
New York	49	.48	.15
Florida	49	.47	.19
Central Division			
Cincinnati	60	.43	.83
Houston	59	.55	.52
Pittsburgh	47	.54	.11
St. Louis	44	.54	.12
Chicago	44	.54	.12
West Division			
Los Angeles	52	.52	.49
San Francisco	51	.54	.48
Colorado	42	.52	.47
San Diego	41	.53	.38
Friday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
Montreal	100	.98	—
Atlanta	100	.98	—
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
New York	100	.98	—
Florida	100	.98	—
Central Division			
Cincinnati	100	.98	—
Houston	100	.98	—
Pittsburgh	100	.98	—
St. Louis	100	.98	—
Chicago	100	.98	—
West Division			
Los Angeles	100	.98	—
San Francisco	100	.98	—
Colorado	100	.98	—
San Diego	100	.98	—
Saturday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
Montreal	100	.98	—
Atlanta	100	.98	—
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
New York	100	.98	—
Florida	100	.98	—
Central Division			
Cincinnati	100	.98	—
Houston	100	.98	—
Pittsburgh	100	.98	—
St. Louis	100	.98	—
Chicago	100	.98	—
West Division			
Los Angeles	100	.98	—
San Francisco	100	.98	—
Colorado	100	.98	—
San Diego	100	.98	—
Sunday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
Montreal	100	.98	—
Atlanta	100	.98	—
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
New York	100	.98	—
Florida	100	.98	—
Central Division			
Cincinnati	100	.98	—
Houston	100	.98	—
Pittsburgh	100	.98	—
St. Louis	100	.98	—
Chicago	100	.98	—
West Division			
Los Angeles	100	.98	—
San Francisco	100	.98	—
Colorado	100	.98	—
San Diego	100	.98	—
Monday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
Montreal	100	.98	—
Atlanta	100	.98	—
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
New York	100	.98	—
Florida	100	.98	—
Central Division			
Cincinnati	100	.98	—
Houston	100	.98	—
Pittsburgh	100	.98	—
St. Louis	100	.98	—
Chicago	100	.98	—
West Division			
Los Angeles	100	.98	—
San Francisco	100	.98	—
Colorado	100	.98	—
San Diego	100	.98	—
Tuesday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
Montreal	100	.98	—
Atlanta	100	.98	—
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
New York	100	.98	—
Florida	100	.98	—
Central Division			
Cincinnati	100	.98	—
Houston	100	.98	—
Pittsburgh	100	.98	—
St. Louis	100	.98	—
Chicago	100	.98	—
West Division			
Los Angeles	100	.98	—
San Francisco	100	.98	—
Colorado	100	.98	—
San Diego	100	.98	—
Wednesday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
Montreal	100	.98	—
Atlanta	100	.98	—
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
New York	100	.98	—
Florida	100	.98	—
Central Division			
Cincinnati	100	.98	—
Houston	100	.98	—
Pittsburgh	100	.98	—
St. Louis	100	.98	—
Chicago	100	.98	—
West Division			
Los Angeles	100	.98	—
San Francisco	100	.98	—
Colorado	100	.98	—
San Diego	100	.98	—
Thursday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
Montreal	100	.98	—
Atlanta	100	.98	—
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
New York	100	.98	—
Florida	100	.98	—
Central Division			
Cincinnati	100	.98	—
Houston	100	.98	—
Pittsburgh	100	.98	—
St. Louis	100	.98	—
Chicago	100	.98	—
West Division			
Los Angeles	100	.98	—
San Francisco	100	.98	—
Colorado	100	.98	—
San Diego	100	.98	—
Friday's Line Scores			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
Montreal	100	.98	—
Atlanta	100	.98	—
Philadelphia	100	.98	—
New York	100	.98	—
Florida	100	.98	—
Central Division			
Cincinnati	100	.98	—
Houston	100	.98	—
Pittsburgh	100	.98	—
St. Louis	100	.98	—
Chicago	100	.98	—
West Division			
Los Angeles	100	.98	—
San Francisco	100	.98</td	

Raiders
Outkick
Broncos

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — Jeff Jaeger kicked a 39-yard field goal in overtime Sunday to give the Los Angeles Raiders a 23-22 victory over the Denver Broncos in an American Bowl preseason game.

Jaeger, who beat the Broncos with game-winning kicks twice during the regular season last year, converted with 9:27 left on the clock on the 10th play of the opening drive of the extra period.

The game, played before the smallest American Bowl crowd since the series began in 1986, featured three 2-point conversion attempts as both coaches experimented freely with the National Football's new rule.

Denver rookie Derrick Clark, an undrafted free agent out of Evangel College, scored his second touchdown of the game on a 2-yard run with 1:32 to play to send the game into overtime.

The score capped a 13-play, 76-yard drive keyed by a 43-yard pass interference penalty against a Los Angeles reserve cornerback, Dan Land. The Denver coach, Wade Phillips, who had gone for the 2-point conversion twice without success, opted to kick it this time to tie the score at 22-22.

The Broncos had a chance to win in regulation when fourth-string quarterback Hugh Miller, who led the game-tying drive, got the Broncos to the Raider 39 in the waning seconds, but Jason Elam shanked what would have been a career-long 57-yard field goal attempt with four seconds to play.

The game, the 20th in the American Bowl series and the second to be played in Barcelona, attracted 37,406 fans. The NFL said pregame ticket sales were roughly the same as for last year's game, when a huge walk-up crowd boosted the attendance to 43,530.

It was Los Angeles receiver James Jett's second moment of glory at the Montjuic Olympic Stadium. He won a gold medal here in 1992 as a member of the U.S. Olympic 400-meter relay team.

It was the third American

Bowl to go to overtime.

The next, warm and inviting homes tucked around each corner near the Pro Football Hall of Fame in Canton, Ohio, were decorated Saturday afternoon in red, white and blue streamers with banners and ribbons aplenty. Fans filled the streets as this football-crazed town celebrated its annual shriving moment — the induction ceremonies, reserved for only the greatest to ever play the game.

This time it was running backs Tony Dorsett and Leroy Hill, tight end Jackie Smith, linebacker Randy White, cornerback Jimmy Johnson and Bud Grant, the former coach of the Minnesota Vikings, who joined football's special fold. Each man spoke of the magic of the moment.

Each talked about the tremendous emotion involved. And nearly each one of them showed that once you make the ball, that once you have a bronze statue in your likeness placed here that will last forever, then, indeed, it is a time for grown men to cry.

(AP, NYT)



Neither a fan nor catcher Charlie O'Brien could catch this foul ball, while the Braves let another game slip away.

As College Football Ponders Bowl Millions, Florida State Suspends 4 for Buying Spree

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As conference commissioners began weighing bids that could bring college football more than \$30 million a year from just three bowl games, four Florida State football players were suspended for taking part in an agent-financed shopping spree last year.

The two developments pointed up the economic anomalies of a multibillion-dollar business built on players barred from receiving more than their scholarships.

There seemed to be no limits in Dallas, where nine bowls backed by corporate sponsors and television networks submitted big-money bids for designation as one of the three bowl games the College Football Bowl Alliance hopes will dominate post-season play.

The alliance, organized by eight major conferences plus Notre Dame, plans to award three prestige bowls, which will virtually be guaranteed annual games involving the six top teams in the nation.

But the Big Ten and Pacific-10 champions will

continue to meet in the Rose Bowl under a contract running through the 2000 season.

Under the alliance plan, which is to take effect for the 1995 season, the three designated bowls will rotate holding a putative national championship game on Jan. 2 each year.

After the Jan. 2 bowl makes the first two selections, the Jan. 1 bowl will have the third and fifth picks and the Dec. 31 bowl the fourth and sixth.

A day after the nine bowls made their presentations, Gene Corrigan, the Atlantic Coast Conference commissioner who serves as the alliance chairman, said Friday that the commissioners would consult with member schools before coming to a decision, perhaps later this week.

Meanwhile, Talbot D'Alemberte, the president of Florida State, was announcing that Derrick Brooks, an all-America linebacker, and tailback Tiger McMillon had been suspended for the first two games this season for their part in a sporting goods shopping spree financed by sports agents last year.

Offensive guard Patrick McNeil was suspended for three games and offensive tackle Forrest Connelly was suspended indefinitely.

But the Big Ten and Pacific-10 champions will

talk. Coll had his friends on the beach, playing seven on seven.

"We didn't use any pads or anything," he says. "There were lots of bruises, plenty of teeth flying."

Once his friends caught some of Coll's enthusiasm, they inquired about buying football equipment from America. They spent about \$400 each on shoulder pads and about \$250 on helmets.

Coll and his friends proved to be in the vanguard of a movement that was growing

Many of the young people like American football because it is so different. They are getting tired of soccer.'

Cristina Cabero, a reporter for El Mundo Deportivo

in Spain. With exposure to American football through television interest in the sport was on the rise in 1988.

Football had already made inroads in Italy, where a coach, Angelo Vettese, was working with young players. Six years ago, Vettese came to Spain and formed the Barcelona Dragons football squad. Today, football is bigger than ever in Spain. There are 53 amateur teams playing in two leagues nine months of the year.

After finishing his year of high school, Coll brought his new toy home with him.

"What a funny-looking ball," said one of his old friends in Barcelona. "How do you kick it?"

"Let's talk about real football," Coll replied.

And soon they were doing more than

the football/soccer comparisons that were going on in the United States this summer as a result of the World Cup similarly are being made here in Spain.

Nobody would dare hint that football will ever overtake soccer here, much as no one in America would predict that the World Cup would ever overshadow the Super Bowl. But much as there is a feeling that the two sports can coexist in America, such is the sentiment here as well.

"There is a refusal by the older people to get interested in American football," says Cristina Cabero, a reporter for El Mundo Deportivo, a Spanish sports newspaper. "They are addicted to soccer. But many of the young people like American football because it is so different. They are getting tired of soccer."

The first year, the Dragons averaged about 28,000 a game. The second season, that figure grew to 32,000. This time around, they are hoping to average about 35,000 in 54,000-seat Montjuic Stadium.

According to Rafael Cervera, who will work in the front office for the reincarnated Dragons, "About 35 percent liked the hard-hitting and the long bombs. And the other 50 percent were just happy to feel like they were in America for three hours. And they liked to look at the cheerleaders."

Coll, who played for the Dragons the first time, is taking part in tryouts to regain his spot on the roster. But working for the Raiders exposed him to the huge gap between the talent level of the Dragons and that of the NFL, a league he still dreams of playing in.

"It felt great!" says Coll, now 24, as he stood on the sideline at the Los Angeles Raiders' practice. Coll, who was acting as an interpreter for the team, still had excitement in his voice as he spoke of his initiation into the world of football, even though it took place more than six years ago.

After finishing his year of high school, Coll brought his new toy home with him.

"What a funny-looking ball," said one of his old friends in Barcelona. "How do you kick it?"

"Let's talk about real football," Coll replied.

And soon they were doing more than

the football/soccer comparisons that were going on in the United States this summer as a result of the World Cup similarly are being made here in Spain.

Nobody would dare hint that football will ever overtake soccer here, much as no one in America would predict that the World Cup would ever overshadow the Super Bowl. But much as there is a feeling that the two sports can coexist in America, such is the sentiment here as well.

"There is a refusal by the older people to get interested in American football," says Cristina Cabero, a reporter for El Mundo Deportivo.

The first year, the Dragons averaged about 28,000 a game. The second season, that figure grew to 32,000. This time around, they are hoping to average about 35,000 in 54,000-seat Montjuic Stadium.

According to Rafael Cervera, who will work in the front office for the reincarnated Dragons, "About 35 percent liked the hard-hitting and the long bombs. And the other 50 percent were just happy to feel like they were in America for three hours. And they liked to look at the cheerleaders."

Coll, who played for the Dragons the first time, is taking part in tryouts to regain his spot on the roster. But working for the Raiders exposed him to the huge gap between the talent level of the Dragons and that of the NFL, a league he still dreams of playing in.

"It felt great!" says Coll, now 24, as he stood on the sideline at the Los Angeles Raiders' practice. Coll, who was acting as an interpreter for the team, still had excitement in his voice as he spoke of his initiation into the world of football, even though it took place more than six years ago.

After finishing his year of high school, Coll brought his new toy home with him.

"What a funny-looking ball," said one of his old friends in Barcelona. "How do you kick it?"

"Let's talk about real football," Coll replied.

And soon they were doing more than

the football/soccer comparisons that were going on in the United States this summer as a result of the World Cup similarly are being made here in Spain.

Nobody would dare hint that football will ever overtake soccer here, much as no one in America would predict that the World Cup would ever overshadow the Super Bowl. But much as there is a feeling that the two sports can coexist in America, such is the sentiment here as well.

"There is a refusal by the older people to get interested in American football," says Cristina Cabero, a reporter for El Mundo Deportivo.

The first year, the Dragons averaged about 28,000 a game. The second season, that figure grew to 32,000. This time around, they are hoping to average about 35,000 in 54,000-seat Montjuic Stadium.

According to Rafael Cervera, who will work in the front office for the reincarnated Dragons, "About 35 percent liked the hard-hitting and the long bombs. And the other 50 percent were just happy to feel like they were in America for three hours. And they liked to look at the cheerleaders."

Coll, who played for the Dragons the first time, is taking part in tryouts to regain his spot on the roster. But working for the Raiders exposed him to the huge gap between the talent level of the Dragons and that of the NFL, a league he still dreams of playing in.

"It felt great!" says Coll, now 24, as he stood on the sideline at the Los Angeles Raiders' practice. Coll, who was acting as an interpreter for the team, still had excitement in his voice as he spoke of his initiation into the world of football, even though it took place more than six years ago.

After finishing his year of high school, Coll brought his new toy home with him.

"What a funny-looking ball," said one of his old friends in Barcelona. "How do you kick it?"

"Let's talk about real football," Coll replied.

And soon they were doing more than

the football/soccer comparisons that were going on in the United States this summer as a result of the World Cup similarly are being made here in Spain.

Nobody would dare hint that football will ever overtake soccer here, much as no one in America would predict that the World Cup would ever overshadow the Super Bowl. But much as there is a feeling that the two sports can coexist in America, such is the sentiment here as well.

"There is a refusal by the older people to get interested in American football," says Cristina Cabero, a reporter for El Mundo Deportivo.

The first year, the Dragons averaged about 28,000 a game. The second season, that figure grew to 32,000. This time around, they are hoping to average about 35,000 in 54,000-seat Montjuic Stadium.

According to Rafael Cervera, who will work in the front office for the reincarnated Dragons, "About 35 percent liked the hard-hitting and the long bombs. And the other 50 percent were just happy to feel like they were in America for three hours. And they liked to look at the cheerleaders."

Coll, who played for the Dragons the first time, is taking part in tryouts to regain his spot on the roster. But working for the Raiders exposed him to the huge gap between the talent level of the Dragons and that of the NFL, a league he still dreams of playing in.

"It felt great!" says Coll, now 24, as he stood on the sideline at the Los Angeles Raiders' practice. Coll, who was acting as an interpreter for the team, still had excitement in his voice as he spoke of his initiation into the world of football, even though it took place more than six years ago.

After finishing his year of high school, Coll brought his new toy home with him.

"What a funny-looking ball," said one of his old friends in Barcelona. "How do you kick it?"

"Let's talk about real football," Coll replied.

And soon they were doing more than

the football/soccer comparisons that were going on in the United States this summer as a result of the World Cup similarly are being made here in Spain.

Nobody would dare hint that football will ever overtake soccer here, much as no one in America would predict that the World Cup would ever overshadow the Super Bowl. But much as there is a feeling that the two sports can coexist in America, such is the sentiment here as well.

"There is a refusal by the older people to get interested in American football," says Cristina Cabero, a reporter for El Mundo Deportivo.

The first year, the Dragons averaged about 28,000 a game. The second season, that figure grew to 32,000. This time around, they are hoping to average about 35,000 in 54,000-seat Montjuic Stadium.

According to Rafael Cervera, who will work in the front office for the reincarnated Dragons, "About 35 percent liked the hard-hitting and the long bombs. And the other 50 percent were just happy to feel like they were in America for three hours. And they liked to look at the cheerleaders."

Coll, who played for the Dragons the first time, is taking part in tryouts to regain his spot on the roster. But working for the Raiders exposed him to the huge gap between the talent level of the Dragons and that of the NFL, a league he still dreams of playing in.

"It felt great!" says Coll, now 24, as he stood on the sideline at the Los Angeles Raiders' practice. Coll, who was acting as an interpreter for the team, still had excitement in his voice as he spoke of his initiation into the world of football, even though it took place more than six years ago.

After finishing his year of high school, Coll brought his new toy home with him.

"What a funny-looking ball," said one of his old friends in Barcelona. "How do you kick it?"

"Let's talk about real football," Coll replied.

And soon they were doing more than

the football/soccer comparisons that were going on in the United States this summer as a result of the World Cup similarly are being made here in Spain.

Nobody would dare hint that football will ever overtake soccer here, much as no one in America would predict that the World Cup would ever overshadow the Super Bowl. But much as there is a feeling that the two sports can coexist in America, such is the sentiment here as well.

"There is a refusal by the older people to get interested in American football," says Cristina Cabero, a reporter for El Mundo Deportivo.

The first year, the Dragons averaged about 28,000 a game. The second season, that figure grew to 32,000. This time around, they are hoping to average about 35,000 in 54,000-seat Montjuic Stadium.

According to Rafael Cervera, who will work in the front office for the reincarnated Dragons, "About 35 percent liked the hard-hitting and the long bombs. And the other 50 percent were just happy to feel like they were in America for three hours. And they liked to look at the cheerleaders."

Coll, who played for the Dragons the first time, is taking part in tryouts to regain his spot on the roster. But working for the Raiders exposed him to the huge gap between the talent level of the Dragons and that of the NFL, a league he still dreams of playing in.

"It felt great!" says Coll, now 24, as he stood on the sideline at the Los Angeles Raiders' practice. Coll, who was acting as an interpreter for the team, still had excitement in his voice as he spoke of his initiation into the world of football, even though it took place more than six years ago.

After finishing his year of high school, Coll brought his new toy home with him.

"What a funny-looking ball," said one of his old friends in Barcelona. "How do you kick it?"

A Choral Director's Long Road to France

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Robert Shaw is a singular musical phenomenon, a product of two essentially amateur and mainly American traditions — the college glee club and the Protestant church choir — who rose to the top of the conducting profession, a club still dominated by Europeans or European-trained musicians.

Shaw retired in 1988 after 21 years as music director of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, groups that he had built into major U.S. ensembles. Then, at age 72, he started the Robert Shaw Festival, which is supported by the Robert Shaw Institute and an association called *Les Amis de Robert Shaw*.

The festival, in July, is really a school for choral conductors — an amalgam of master classes, concerts and recording sessions. Based in Gramat, in the Quercy region of southwest France, its performances are given in churches in the area, some of them historic sites like the abbey church at Souillac and the Saint-Sauveur Basilica at Rocamadour.

This year the repertory was entirely 20th century, ranging from Faure, Hindemith and Schoenberg to excerpts from Gershwin's "Folly and Bess," and including such up-to-date names as Henryk Gorecki, Arvo Part and John Corigliano.

Candidates are auditioned every year because they are the voices for the performances and recordings made for the Telarc label in the 20th-century Saint-Pierre Church in Gramat. About 60 are chosen each year — mostly American, although there is no restriction by nationality — and come to Gramat with travel and basic expenses paid, thanks largely to support by three major U.S. schools, the University of California at Los Angeles, Ohio State University and Boston University. In return, "I put in time at the schools," Shaw explained.

The road to Quercy began in 1937 at Pomona College, a small but prominent liberal arts school in Claremont, California, where Shaw's vocation was thrust on him. The son and grandson of clergymen, he was studying toward perhaps becoming a teacher of comparative religion, but he was also a student replacement for the ailing director of the college glee club.

As sometimes happens on well-manicured Southern California cam-



After retirement, Robert Shaw started a festival in France.

puses, a movie was being made — "Varsity Show," starring Dick Powell in his crooning days, with Busby Berkeley doing his production numbers, and featuring Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians, a highly popular radio ensemble.

"Waring heard the glee club and was impressed," Shaw recalled. "Actually, the tradition was so good at Pomona that no student could kill it in just one year." In any case, Waring advised Shaw to come to New York and organize what became the Fred Waring Glee Club. "At the end of 1938 we advertised for members of a male chorus. Times were still hard, and we got 750 applications, some of them Ph.D.s and M.A.s in music. The auditions lasted six weeks."

In less than a decade, Shaw became the magnate of a kind of choral industry. He founded the Collegiate Chorale, a pool of 200 or so amateurs, so-named because it was originally based at Norman Vincent Peale's Marble Collegiate Church; the Robert Shaw Chorale, a professional group of 30 to 40 voices that continued under his direction until 1966, and the RCA

Victor Chorale. In effect he was the head of a large, flexible army of choral singers, and for a while simultaneously director of the choral departments of the Juilliard School and the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood.

Shaw is amused at having made an impact on the language by his use of the word "choral."

"Of course it's a misnomer. A choral is a certain kind of music, by Bach for instance. But it caught on and now some dictionaries also define it as 'a group formed to sing such music.'

In the midst of this, Arturo Toscanini called on his services, at first for Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, then to prepare the chorus for his broadcasts with the NBC Symphony, including the Verdi and Puccini operas.

"Toscanini was a doll to work with," Shaw said, using a word not many would apply to the fiery Italian. "Of course, there were tantrums," he conceded. "But there were two major compensations. First, he was never sorry for himself, nor for the composer. Second, he had the innocence of a child. He was possessed."

"We liked the area and the dry climate. We visited all the churches. They have fabulous acoustics, suitable for the great choral literature, whereas most concert halls in the United States are multipurpose auditoriums."

Not surprisingly, Shaw has a way of dropping aside about acoustics.

In the three domes of the church at Souillac, he said, sometimes the music goes on resonating "after you have moved on to something else." At the Théâtre du Château in Paris, he recalled, the Atlanta orchestra was on the apron in front of the prosenium and the chorus on the stage behind it — "it was like conducting a concert in two rooms." London's ultra-dry Queen Elizabeth Hall, he said, "is like playing on a bad instrument."

In 1953 Shaw turned to the orchestral repertory as director of the San Diego Symphony, before being summoned three years later by another tyrant of the podium, George Szell, asked him "to build a chorus to match the Cleveland Orchestra," and be associate conductor. In his first year in Cleveland he conducted 85 concerts, as much for the orchestra's highly developed youth program as for the expansion of the choral repertory.

"There was a vast amount of the literature that I hadn't done," Shaw said, and he had the chance to do it in Cleveland. But Shaw asked Szell to conduct Beethoven's Missa Solemnis and Verdi's Requiem himself, so he could profit by observation.

After a decade in Cleveland came Atlanta, a city and an orchestra that were ready to move. He took over an orchestra that was "partly amateur, everyone had two jobs," and took it into the major league with a budget that grew from \$250,000 to \$15 million. He created a chorus early on, and his choral background gave Atlanta access to a wide repertory. When the Atlantans came to Europe in 1988, his final season, it was the first American orchestra to make the Continental tour with its own chorus.

The attraction to Quercy had many sources. Shaw's wife, Caroline, is a specialist in Roman architecture of the south of France. He had been introduced to the Rocamadour basilica by Francis Poulenec, the composer, who had a close attachment to the site. The Shaws have a home in the area, at Couzeau, whose mayor is on the board of the *Amis de Robert Shaw*.

"We liked the area and the dry climate. We visited all the churches. They have fabulous acoustics, suitable for the great choral literature, whereas most concert halls in the United States are multipurpose auditoriums."

Not surprisingly, Shaw has a way of dropping aside about acoustics.

In the three domes of the church at Souillac, he said, sometimes the music goes on resonating "after you have moved on to something else." At the Théâtre du Château in Paris, he recalled, the Atlanta orchestra was on the apron in front of the prosenium and the chorus on the stage behind it — "it was like conducting a concert in two rooms." London's ultra-dry Queen Elizabeth Hall, he said, "is like playing on a bad instrument."

NEW YORK — When life was much simpler, coffee was just coffee (milk and sugar being optional) and a bar was a bar (you know, where they serve liquor). Now that nothing is simple and establishments known as coffee bars have spawned a *cafe latte* culture, replete with literary journals, you are supposed to know the various kinds of coffee concoctions, what to call them and how to order them.

For instance, you don't just walk into your neighborhood coffee bar and ask for a medium cappuccino with lots of skim milk and not so much foam. That's like asking a bartender for a couple of shots of cold gin and vermouth with an olive served in a funny-shaped glass. "Oh," you'll be corrected, "you want a *skinny tall latte*."

Feel like having a big *decaffeinated espresso* with lots of milk and no foam? In java jive, that's an *unleaded grande latte without*. If you prefer a chocolate cappuccino without whipped cream or foam, consisting of two shots of espresso served in a small cup, you order a *double short no-cappuccino without*. If for some perverse reason you crave a small iced mango coffee with one shot of normal coffee and one shot of decaf, skim milk, and a fair amount of foam to go, you ask for an *iced short schizo skinny mango cappuccino with wings*.

Since the average bar can create thousands of drink variations, latte lingo acts as a kind of verbal shorthand that brings some sense of order to an otherwise vast and complex body of information.

It all boils down to four nouns (all Italian) and a slew of adjectives. The nouns give basic milk-to-coffee ratios, while the adjectives refer to how you want the drink further modified. Steamed milk and espresso shots are the basic components of most concoctions and, in increasing order of milk content, they are named espresso, macchiato, cappuccino and latte.

Espresso is a shot of hot black coffee served immediately after preparing. *Macchiato* is an espresso shot with just a touch of milk (the Italian word *macchiato* means "to stain or mark or to dirty with a blemish"). A *cappuccino* is an espresso mixed with a generous dose of steamed milk and topped with a large foam cap. *Latte* is a clipped Americanization of *cafe latte*, which means "coffee with milk." *Caffe latte* is a family drink in Italy, and if you order a latte at an Italian bar, the *barista* (or bartender) will probably give you a very strange look and offer up a tall glass of steamed milk. In America, however, latte is the classic coffee bar drink.

Cup sizes, caffeine, milk-fat content and other variables enable you to fine-tune your cup of joe. The cup sizes in a coffee bar are not "small," "medium" and "large" but *short*, *tall* and *grande*, for no other reason, it seems, than that the words sound cool. You can also have a *single*, *double* or

LANGUAGE

Deciphering the Caffe Latte Culture

By Jim Frederick

triplex espresso shot. A *single grande latte*, for example, is one shot of espresso diluted with large amounts of milk and a small foam cap, producing a tame but soothing beverage. A *triplex cappuccino*, on the other hand, is three shots of espresso in a small cup with the leftover volume filled by roughly equal parts foam and milk, making it a powerful punch of caffeine.

Decaffeinated coffee is often called *unleaded*, suggesting that, like unleaded gasoline, harmful impurities have been removed. But most coffee bars glorify the fact that caffeine is a drug, and they celebrate to the fullest their status as the purveyors of this, America's last socially acceptable vice.

High-octane quadruple-shot drinks occupy a separate space on many menu boards. They are given names like "the sludgehammer," "the mind sweeper," and "the velvet hammer." Still, if you're trying to cut down on your caffeine intake and don't want to go cold turkey, you can get a *half-caf*, a drink made with half-coffee and half-decaffeinated. A *half-caf* is also known as a *schizo*, referring, in a sense, not only to a coffee with an identity crisis but also to the patron who can't make up his or her mind.

High-octane quadruple-shot drinks occupy a separate space on many menu boards. They are given names like "the sludgehammer," "the mind sweeper," and "the velvet hammer." Still, if you're trying to cut down on your caffeine intake and don't want to go cold turkey, you can get a *half-caf*, a drink made with half-coffee and half-decaffeinated. A *half-caf* is also known as a *schizo*, referring, in a sense, not only to a coffee with an identity crisis but also to the patron who can't make up his or her mind.

Anything with skim milk is called a *skinny* — a word, undoubtedly, with a good, healthy connotation. But decadence rears its head when a drink that includes both *decaf* and *skin milk* is rounded out with a *no-fat* or *whip-bother*. An *unleaded* *skinny* has had a lot of nasty, heart-racing, artery-clogging gunk taken out of it, but, as its other names suggest, is it worth drinking if it's not safe?

Try a "thunder thighs" instead — that's one coffee bar's name for a quadruple grande whole-milk latte with chocolate syrup and extra whipped cream. (By the way, "with whipped cream" is *con panna*, meaning "with fat.") Oh yeah, do you want any of this to go? Then ask for it on *wheels*, *on a leash*, *with legs* or *with wings*.

What if you can't be bothered by such arcana and all you want is a regular coffee. Be forewarned. The mere mention of the word "regular" has been known to throw baristas into fits of frustrated rage, because "regular" means "black" in Chicago, "with milk" in Boston, "with milk and sugar" in Rhode Island and just about anything in New York. Professionals adept at handling orders like a *grande con panna* on a *leash* have been known to exclaim, then patience sorely tried: "What do you mean — a regular?"

Jim Frederick is a writer living in New York. William Safire is on vacation.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Page 13

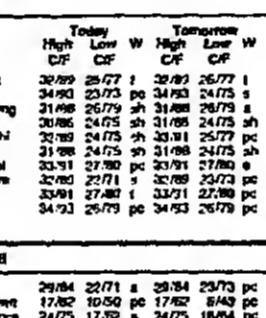
WEATHER

Europe



Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Asia



Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Middle East



Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Oceania



Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS	25	City on the Brazos	43	The Sultan of Sulu's author	53	B.A. or Ph.D., like August weather, perhaps
1	Say "I do" again	27	Ear cleaned	54	Crooner Williams	6
6	March starter	28	— race (finished first)	55	Client	11
8	Diplomatic skills	30	Lived	56	Computer access codes	12
14	Dwelling place	32	Daizuka wafers	57	City vehicle	13
15	U.N. member	35	Highpitch bits	58	Battle depicted in "The Last Command"	14
16	Honolulu hello	37	Tricia Nixon	59	Move furiously	15
17	Scrabble, anagrams, etc.	38	Organic soil	60	Barely open	16
19	Bohème of graphs	39	Disney dog	61	Breathe	17
21	Bohemian	40	House of Lords	62	French	18
22	Scrabble, anagrams, etc.	41	Lockup	63	Quickly: Abb.	19
23	Scrabble, anagrams, etc.	42	Preemies	64	Towel word	20
24	Scrabble, anagrams, etc.	43	You — Have to Be So Nice	65	Housebroken	21
25	— I've been	—	—	66	Circumlocutory	22
26	—	—	—	67	Post laureate, 1843-50	23
27	—	—	—	68	Similar	24
28	—	—	—	69	Mil. officer	25
29	—	—	—	70	Romeo	26
30	—	—	—	71	Well-mannered speech	27
31	—	—	—	72	Lucy's hankie	28
32	—	—	—	73	Portuguese	29
33	—	—	—	74	Similar	30
34	—	—	—	75	Obstinate	31
35	—	—	—	76	More erratic	32
36	—	—	—	77	Humanitarian Dorothy	33
37	—	—	—	78	Where a cruise calls	34

Solution to Puzzle of July 29

PILLIES	BAIRNS	CARD
ONLINE	ABIGAIL	ONLINE